Department of State

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 6.............WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1850.............NO. 41.

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.......3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,			$ 50
Do. do.	2 insertions,			75
Do. do.	3	do.		1 00
Do. do.	3 months, without change,			3 00
Do. do.	6	do....do.....do.		5 00
Do. do.	12	do....do.....do.		8 00
Do. do.	6	do...renewed weekly,		12 00
Do. do.	12	do....do.....do.		20 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Arrival and Departure of the Mails at Wilmington.

The mail from the North, by Railroad, arrives daily about 1½ P. M.

The mail from the South, by Steamer from Charleston, arrives daily about 8 A. M.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Warsaw, is due upon the arrival of the cars, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, is due on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.

The mail from Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, is due on Monday's, at 5 P. M.

The mail from Black River Chapel, via Long Creek, by sulkey, is due on Thursdays, at 5 P. M.

Closing of Mails.

The mail for the North, by Railroad, closes daily at 10 P. M.

The mail for the South, by Steamboat, closes daily at 12 M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Warsaw, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays, at 10 P. M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9½ A. M.

The mail for Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.

The mail for Long Creek, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.

☞ Letters should be in the Office at least 15 minutes before the time of closing the mails.

Professional and Business Cards.

ELI W. HALL,

ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C., will practice in the Counties of New Hanover, Onslow, and Duplin.

☞ Office on Front Street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, first door below the Washington Hotel. 5

JOHN L. HOLMES,

ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C., will practice in the Counties of New Hanover, Sampson, Duplin, and Brunswick.

☞ Office on Front Street, under the Chronicle Office. 44

EDWARD CANTWELL,

ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C., has removed his office to Market-street, opposite the Carolina Hotel.

MARTIN & CRONLY,

AUCTIONEERS and Commission Merchants, Wilmington, N. C.
A. MARTIN M. CRONLY.

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant.—I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments.

Wilmington, N. C., May 24, 1850 37-12m

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. S. WILLIAMS, Wilmington, N. C.,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, keeps constantly on hand large assortments of Gentlemen's Under Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, silk and linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Suspenders, Hosiery, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c., at prices far below the usual rates.

J. M. ROBINSON,

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. 35

SAVAGE & MEARES,

GENERAL Commission Merchants and Auctioneers, Wilmington, N. C.
EDWARD SAVAGE. GASTON MEARES.
May 3, 1850.

OWEN HOLMES,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Domestic Goods, Groceries, Crockery Ware, &c. &c., Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,

COMMISSION and Forwarding Merchant, Davis's Wharf, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. 1

A. C. EVANS & BROTHER,

DRUGGISTS and Apothecaries. Exchange Buildings, Market-street, Wilmington, N. C. 10

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 4

W. H. GAUTIER,

INSPECTOR of Timber and Lumber, thankful for the patronage heretofore extended, respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

☞ Office in Nutt's building, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. [April 5—30-3m

JOHN HALL,

INSPECTOR of Timber and Lumber,
[28-tf] Wilmington, N. C.

ALFRED ALDERMAN,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions,
[29-tf] Wilmington, N. C.

W. T. J. VANN,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions,
[28-tf] Wilmington, N. C.

DAVID CASHWELL,

GENERAL Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
8 Wilmington, N. C.

MILES COSTIN,

GENERAL Agent, for the sale of all kinds of Country Produce; such as Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, Corn, Bacon, &c. &c., Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:

P. K. DICKINSON,	JOHN DAWSON,	OWEN FENNELL,
E. P. HALL,	O. G. PARSLEY,	A. L. PRICE,
GILBERT POTTER,	Dr. T. H. WRIGHT,	

14v6 Wilmington, N. C.

S. R. FORD,

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dealer in Marble Monuments; Head and Foot Stones; Paint Stones; Imposing do.; and, in short, any article called for, of either Italian, Egyptian or American Marble: and work warranted to please or no sale; and if damaged before delivery, it is at his expense.

Nov. 16—[10-tf

HOTCHKISS' VERTICAL WATER WHEELS.

J. E. TOOMER is Agent for the above Wheels in this place. He will take pleasure in showing the Castings to any person who may desire to see them.

There will be found at his office a supply of Wheels, Cranks, and Gudgeons, at all times, for sale singly or in pairs.

Wilmington, N. C., April 26, 1850 33-12m

HUNGARIAN Caps—One of the novelties of the age. For sale by
March 29] C. MYERS, Hatter.

UMBRELLAS! Umbrellas! The subscriber has just opened the largest assortment of Umbrellas ever offered in this market, embracing every variety of quality, style, and price, and will be sold at small profits for the cash.
March 29] C. MYERS, Hatter.

CREW LISTS.—A large supply on hand and for sale low at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

NOW Open. A great variety of Children's Spring and Summer Hats, to which the attention of those wishing to purchase is respectfully solicited.
March 29] C. MYERS, Hatter.

DRY GOODS, at less than New York Cost.—I will sell my stock of Dry Goods at less than New York cost. Please call and get bargains. OWEN HOLMES.

OIL Cloth, for tables and floors. For sale by
J. S. WILLIAMS.

MONEY Wanted. I once more notify persons indebted to me, that I cannot, and will not grant longer indulgence; and that if payment is not immediately made, I will place in the hands of an Attorney, *all* debts due me without respect to persons, with positive instructions to collect them as soon as possible. OWEN HOLMES.

TO the Ladies. I have just received a few Ladies' Riding Hats, of the Spring Fashion for 1850, a beautiful article. For sale by C. MYERS, Hatter.

HUNGARIAN Hats.—Received per schr. Charles Mills, 5 cases Gent.'s Hungarian Hats, a most delightful article for Summer. For sale low by
May 10] C. MYERS.

SALMON.—18 kits pickled Salmon, just received and for sale by SAVAGE & MEARES.

IMPORTED London Porter and Scotch Ale. In quarts, by the cask, or dozen; for sale by
May 31. ALEX. McRAE.

JUST Received and For Sale Low, by Howard & Peden:—20 boxes Raisins; 20 half boxes Raisins;
1 box shelled Almonds, fresh; 20 qr. do. do.
2 cases pressed Ginger; 5 kegs new Goshen Butter;
25 barrels extra Canal Flour;
100 bags do. do. do;
5000 lbs. North Carolina Hams, best quality;
100 bbls. N. O. Whiskey; 10 bbls. Old Nick Whiskey;
10 do. Monongahela do.
10 do. Apple Brandy;
Pickles, Catsups, Sauces, Preserves, Jellies, Mustard, Oils, Essences, and anything wanted by housekeepers and hotels, at the very lowest prices.

General Notices.

NOTICE.

WILL be let out to the lowest bidder, on the 13th day of July next, (at Newkirk's Bridge,) the building of a Bridge across Black River at that place. The Bridge to be built of the best materials.

BRYAN NEWKIRK, JAMES KERR, J. B. SEAVEY, } Building Committee.

Upper Black River, June 10th, 1850. 40-4t

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby notified that I will require, from and after the 17th instant, the payment of cost in advance upon all cases of debt brought against persons residing within the corporate limits of the Town, and for which I am entitled to fees as Special Magistrate.

JOHN McAUSLAN.

Wilmington, N. C., June 14, 1850 40-tf

NOTICE.—Taken up and committed to Onslow Jail, on the 25th inst., a negro man who says his name is JACOB, and that he belongs to JOHN ELLIOTT, of Cumberland county. Said negro is about 22 years of age, and will weigh about 190 or 200 lbs. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. W. D. HUMPHREY, *Sheriff*.

May 26, 1850. 38-11w

NOTICE.—The subscribers having qualified as Executors to the Will of RICH'D MILLER, dec'd, at the April Term, 1850, of the County Court of Duplin, hereby notifies all persons indebted to their Testator, to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said Testator are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAS. H HICKS, WM. W. MILLER, } *Ex'rs.*

May 13, 1850—[36tf]

Cane Seat Chairs and Rockers Repaired.

ALSO, all descriptions of Cabinet Furniture manufactured or repaired, at the Rock Spring Furniture Warehouse. J. D. LOVE.

May 17, 1850 36-tf

WANTED.

THE subscriber will pay CASH for all kinds of Paper Manufacturer's stock, viz:
Old Canvas; White and colored Rags;
" Bagging; Grass and Tarred Rope.
L. N. BARLOW.

Wilmington, N. C., March 29, 1850 29-tf

A CARD.

TO the Ladies of Wilmington and vicinity—I would most respectfully call your attention to my Spring and Summer Goods, now opening, comprising all the styles of Millinery Goods, which will be disposed of at prices as low as at any other establishment in town.

With my grateful thanks for favors heretofore received, I most respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

March 29, 1850 31-1y] MRS. V. R. PEIRSON.

A. G. BOWERS & BROTHER,

WATCH and Clock Makers, Jewellers, &c., opposite the Chronicle Office, Front-street, Wilmington, N. C.

A. G. B. having just returned from the North, with a new stock of Elegant Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Plated and Silver Ware, respectfully invite the Ladies and Gentlemen of Wilmington, and country generally, to examine our stock before making a purchase elsewhere, as we flatter ourselves that we can sell goods at as low prices as any other establishment South. This stock is the third one we have received within the last five months, which is a proof that a quick sale and small profit is the best and only way to secure the good will and patronage of the citizens generally.

N. B.—Every description of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, Plated and Silver Ware, personally repaired, and in a workman-like manner, not to be surpassed by any other establishment, and warranted for one year.

February 15, 1850 6

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to J. KYLE, in the shape of notes, accounts, &c., will please call at his Store and settle forthwith, or he will be under the necessity of placing them in the hands of an officer.

N. B.—The Store occupied by him is for rent for the balance of the year. For terms, &c., apply at the Store of CARROLL & FENNELL. [Feb'y 1, 1850.

Notice. Consignees by any of the Packets consigned to my address, are hereby notified that they must attend to receiving them on their arrival, and during the time the vessels are discharging, as I will not be responsible for any goods after being landed.

October 16, 1849. GEORGE W. DAVIS.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, in November last, his negro girl named HESTER. She is about 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high; in her 18th year; stout built; light dark complected; squints somewhat in one eye, caused by a pain; quick spoken; small front teeth. She is supposed to be lurking between New River and White Oak River in Onslow county.

All persons are forbid from harboring, concealing, or employing her in any manner whatever, under the severest penalty of the law. Twenty-five Dollars will be given for evidence sufficient to convict any free person or persons of harboring or concealing her.

The above reward of Twenty Dollars will be paid for her delivery to me, or for her confinement in any Jail so that I can get her. GABRIEL GRAY.

Stonesbay, Onslow co., N. C., June 14, 1850 40-3t*

$10 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 19th April, his negro woman SALLY. She is supposed to be lurking about P. K. Dickinson's or Capt. Potter's Mill, or Summer Hill, where she has some relations. I will give the above reward for the apprehension of said SALLY, lodged in New Hanover County Jail, or delivered to me at my plantation, about two miles from town, on Northeast River. WM. T. BRAY.

May 3, 1850 34-tf

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD FOR AARON.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

WHEREAS, complaint upon oath hath this day been made to us, two of the Justices of the Peace for the State and county aforesaid, by OWEN D. HOLMES, that a certain male slave belonging to him, named AARON, about 27 or 30 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high; weighing about 160 lbs.; knock-kneed, with a greater bend in the right than the left leg; large mouth, and shows a great deal of his gums when laughing—hath absented himself from his said master's service, and is lurking about in this county committing acts of felony and other misdeeds: These are, therefore, in the name of the State, to command the said slave forthwith to surrender himself and return home to his said master; and we do hereby, by virtue of the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided, intimate and declare, that if the said slave AARON doth not surrender himself and return home immediately after the publication of these presents, that any person may KILL and DESTROY the said slave by such means as he or they may think fit, without accusation or impeachment of any crime or offence for so doing, and without incurring any penalty or forfeiture thereby.

Given under our hands and seals, this 2d day of April, 1850.

W. N. PEDEN, J. P. [Seal.]
JNO. A. TAYLOR, J. P. [Seal.]

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for the delivery of the said Aaron to the subscriber, or to Anderson & Latimer, his Agents in Wilmington, or for his confinement in any Jail in the State, or a reward of One Hundred dollars for his head.

Masters of vessels are particularly cautioned against harboring or concealing the said negro on board their vessels, as the full penalty of the law will be rigorously enforced.

OWEN D. HOLMES.

April 5th, 1850 30-tf

$125 Reward.—Runaway from the subscriber, residing in Edgecombe county, four miles North of Tossnot Depot, and about a quarter of a mile from the Railroad, on or about the 2d of September last, his negro man named HARRY. Said Harry is about 40 years of age; 5 feet 5 inches high, or thereabouts; yellow complexion; stout built; has a scar on his left leg, from the cut of an axe; has very thick lips; eyes deep sunk in his head; forehead very square; tolerably loud voice; has lost one or two of his upper front teeth; and has a very dark spot on his jaw, supposed to be a mark.

Harry is a Carpenter by trade, and has been in the employment of the Railroad Company, in whose service he was when he runaway. He is well known along the line of the Road.—It is supposed that he has obtained, or will endeavor to obtain, free papers from a free colored man living in Nash county, by the name of MOSES HAGENS, and assume his name, in order to make his way to a free State.

The above negro was once the property of Mrs. Copage, of Edgecomb county; afterwards he fell into the hands of Asiel Farmer, from whom he was purchased by Mr. Barnes, of said county, from whom I purchased him about six years ago. He will be certain to alter his name; probably call himself Harry Copage, Farmer, or Barnes. He was last heard from on the 11th September, on the Newbern Road, about a mile and a half from Wilmington, enquiring the way to the Sound.

I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any jail in the State; or One Hundred Dollars if lodged in any jail out of the State, so that I can get him again.

Captains of vessels are cautioned against taking the above negro away, under the severest penalty of the law.

GUILFORD HORN.

Edgecombe county, N. C., Oct. 5, 1849. 4-tf

PINE OIL.—A pure article can be obtained at the store of S. P. POLLEY, at any time, and will be delivered to customers, by my man, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Warranted good, or money returned

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.

Liberal discounts to those who wish to sell again.

Sept. 28, 1849. 3-tf

CURLS. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

Hotels, &c.

Washington and Lafayette Hotel.

THE subscriber having taken the Washington Hotel in connection with the Lafayette House, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that the two Houses are open, under the name and style of the WASHINGTON AND LAFAYETTE HOTEL, which is under his immediate superintendence, and now ready for the reception of transient or steady Boarders.

The Hotel has been throughly cleansed, and supplied with new bedding and furniture of every description. He has also obtained the services of good and faithful servants; and he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may patronize the House, as no pains will be spared on his part to make his guests both comfortable and contented.

His TABLE will be found bountifully furnished with the best the market affords; and his BAR supplied with the best of Liquors. DAVID THALLY.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 12, 18495. 12m.

Rock Spring Hotel.

ALFRED ALDERMAN respectfully informs his old friends and customers that he still continues to keep open the Rock Spring Hotel, and solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage he has heretofore received.

Sept. 28, 1849. 3-tf

London House.

THE subscriber, having rented the Hotel formerly kept by Capt. A. WADE, on the N. E. corner of Front and Market Streets, known as the London House, respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington, and all others desirous of obtaining BOARD, that he has provided the House with new furniture of every description, and that he is prepared to receive Boarders by the day, week or month, on the most reasonable terms. All the bed rooms are so constructed as to have them warmed to suit the comfort of all persons. His Table shall always be provided with the very best our market can afford, and no pains or expense will be spared to make his customers perfectly satisfied.

Strangers will please enquire for the LONDON HOUSE.

He has also rented the STABLES recently occupied by Mr. W. T. J. VANN, near the Carolina Hotel, where he is prepared to take Horses at Livery, and have them properly and carefully attended to. He has also a large LOT adjoining the Stables, for the accommodation of Drovers. JAMES PETTEWAY.

Oct. 19, 1849 6-tf

FRENCH'S HOTEL.

Corner Frankfort Street and City Hall Square,

Opposite the City Hall and Park Fountain, New York,

WAS built and opened by the subscriber, May 1, 1849, who trusts that for convenience, elegance, comfort and economy, it cannot be surpassed in the world.—It contains more rooms than any other Hotel on this continent, save one only, all of which are warmed gratis. They are all fitted up with marble-top washstands which are supplied with *Croton Water*, through silver plated cocks.—There is but one bed in a room; the Halls and water closets on every floor will be lit with gas during the night. This Hotel is in the IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF MERCANTILE BUSINESS, and the principal places of amusement. There is a *Barber's Shop*, and an extensive range of *Bath Rooms* connected therewith. The Hotel will be conducted on the European plan of lodging rooms, and meals as they may be ordered in the spacious and *splendid Refectory*.—Porters will be up during the night to admit lodgers, and also to call them at any time they may desire: and in no case will servants be permitted to exact or receive perquisites.

R. FRENCH.

New York, April 5th, 1850. 30-3m

New Livery Stables.—Fire-Proof.

HAVING completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive Horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.

My Stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third Streets, directly opposite the Court-House, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely FIRE-PROOF. They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.

I also have (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, and BUGGIES, kept constantly for hire. I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.

I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom. H. R. NIXON.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 11, 1847. 14-tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Lot and the Buildings thereon, situated on Market Street, about three hundred yards above the Episcopal Church, and now occupied as a Carriage Manufactory. The Lot is large, and the Buildings can be conveniently converted into large and comfortable dwellings.

ALSO.

A variety of Riding Vehicles and Harness of all kinds, made in the neatest manner, and which will be sold low. Persons wishing to procure articles in this line, would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined not to be undersold.

ISAAC WELLS.

Wilmington, N. C., May 3, 1850 34-tf

CARRIAGES.

Corner of Princess and Third Streets, opposite
H. R. NIXON'S LIVERY STABLE, WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber is now prepared to manufacture all kinds of Carriages, of the latest and most approved style, which he will sell low for cash or approved paper. The public generally are respectfully invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

All work warranted one year.

Particular attention paid to the repairing of all kinds of vehicles. WM. J. CORNWALL.

April 19, 1850 32-12m

SULKY and Harness for sale. Apply at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Hallettville, Long Creek, N. C., 8th January, 1850.

THE subscribers beg to call the attention of the citizens of Long Creek District and surrounding country, to their superior stock of goods at present on hand, the greater part of which has recently been received direct from New York and other Northern markets. Their stock consists in part of the following articles, which will be sold cheap for Cash or Barter, viz:

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hollow-ware, Wood-ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Guns, Farming and Garden Implements, Garden Seeds, Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, Medicines and Dye Stuffs, Alum and Sack Salt, Corn and Bacon, &c. &c. &c.

In addition to the above, country residents will find many other articles suited to their wants which will be offered for sale at low prices. B. & R. C. HALLETT.

Jan'y 8, 1850.—[19-tf

PLOWS.—Just received, 30 No. 10 Plows; 20 No. 14 do.; 20 No. 11 do. For sale by ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

J. S. WILLIAMS

KEEPS constantly on hand a full supply of the following articles, viz:—Plantation Linen and Cotton Osnaburgs;
Blue Denims and Drillings;
Marlboro' and Manchester Stripes;
Tickings and Mariner's do.
White and unbleached Drillings;
Crash, Teclinburg, and Russia Linen;
3, 4, 5, and 6-4 Shirting and Sheeting;
Russia and Scotch Diaper; Ginghams and Prints;
10, 11, and 12-4 Linen and Cotton Sheeting;
Diaper and Damask Table Linen;
White and colored Canton Crape Shawls;
Black Lace and colored Silk Mantillas;
Lace and Muslin Capes and Collars;
Manilla, Corded, Marseilles, and Grass Cloth Skirts;
Bonnets, Ribbons, and Artificials, very cheap;
Green, yellow, blue, and white Mosquito Netting. All of which will be sold at unusual low rates.

SODA Water, with superior Syrups, at J. WILKINSON & CO.'S.

WHISKEY.—20 bbls Rectified Whiskey; 5 do: Old Rye do. For sale by PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

LOOK Here.—The subscriber has opened a large stock of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, at HALL & ARMSTRONG's old stand, on Water-street, which he will sell low for cash. He will also act as Agent for the sale of all kinds of country produce. MILES COSTIN.

December 14, 1849 14-tf

WILMINGTON CANDLE MANUFACTORY.

WE have on hand superior Tallow Candles, manufactured in this place, by H. C. C. ROADES, which we will sell at or less than Northern prices, and would invite those purchasing Candles to call and examine ours. We are certain they will give satisfaction. All we want is a trial, which will prove them equal, if not better, than any from the North.—For sale, wholesale or retail, by

J. WILKINSON & CO.,
Agents for the Manufacturers.

N. B.—Highest cash prices paid for good Tallow.

April 5, 1850 30-tf

IN STORE.—4,000 bushels Turks Island Salt;
700 sacks Salt; 20 hhds. Western Bacon Sides.
For sale by MILES COSTIN.
June 7, 1850 39-tf

SUNDRIES Fresh and Good.—70 bbls Fayetteville Flour, super, fine, and ✕;
30 bbls. superior Canal Flour, extra brands;
5 do. Hiram Smith's do. do.
25 half bbls. fancy brands;
5 kegs fresh May Butter; 1 box Pepper Sauce;
2 hhds. prime Porto Rico Sugar;
6 boxes Hull & Son's Candles. Low for cash at
GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

Schools.

RICHLAND ACADEMY.

THE Annual Examination of this School will take place on Thursday and Friday, the 25th and 26th July;—Thursday in the English branches; Friday in the Classical and Mathematical department. The patrons and friends of the Institution are invited to be present.

On Saturday, the 27th, there will be a public exhibition by the Students, after which the Rev Dr. SMITH, President of Randolph Macon College, and others of the Faculty, will address the audience on a subject suitable to the occasion.

The public in general are respectfully invited to attend.

L. G. WOODWARD, Principal.

Richlands, Onslow co., N. C., June 14, 1850 40-4t

MEMPHIS INSTITUTE.

Medical Department.

THE regular course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on the First of November, and continue until the last of February. The Anatomical Department will be open and ready to receive students by the First of October. The Medical Department will be under the direction of the following

PROFESSORS:

Z. FREEMAN, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
R. S. NEWTON, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
H. J. HULCE, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
W. BYRD POWELL, M. D., Professor of Physiology, Pathology, Mineralogy and Geology.
J. KING, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Medical Jurisprudence.
J. MILTON SANDERS, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.
J. A. WILSON, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

CLINIQUE LECTURERS.

Medicine—Prof. H. J. HULCE.
Surgery—Prof. R. S. NEWTON.
Z. FREEMAN, M. D., Anatomical Demonstrator.

The fees for a full course of lectures amount to $105.

Each Professor's Ticket, $15. Matriculator's, $5. Demonstrator's Fee, $10. Graduation, $20.

Those desiring further information will please address their letters (post paid) to the Dean; and students arriving in the city will please call on him at the Commercial Hotel.

R. S. NEWTON, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.

Law Department.

Hon. E. W. M. KING, Professor of Theory and Practice of Law.
JOHN DELAFIELD, Esq., Professor of Commercial Jurisprudence.

TERMS—$50 per Session.

All communications pertaining to this department must be addressed to E. W. M. KING, Esq.

Memphis, Tenn., March, 1850.

The Faculties, for intellectual abilities, moral worth and professional acquirements, will compare favorably with the most distinguished in our country. The medical faculty constitutes an anomaly in this or any other country—all of them are able lecturers and the best of teachers.

Those who will contemplate our geographical position, and the extent of our population, can have no doubt as to the eligibility of our situation for an enterprise of the kind. As to health, including all seasons of the year, we deny that ANY OTHER CITY HAS MORE.

The first class of the Law and Medical Departments of this Institute were small, but the gentlemen composing them are talented and in the highest degree respectable—a favorable omen for the future prosperity of the Institute.

That the public may be satisfied of the permanency of this school, we feel it our duty to state, that the Trustees and Faculty form a UNIT in action, which augurs well for its future success; and that the peculiar internal organization which connects them, cannot be interrupted.

E. W. M. KING,
[33-12m] President of the Memphis Institute.

COLUMBUS ACADEMY, BLACK CREEK.

THE second session of this Academy will commence on the 15th April, and the managers (Messrs. Bunyan Barnes and James Daniel,) have convinced themselves so far of the practicability of supporting a good School, when under the management of judicious instructors, that they have engaged a young lady of superior classical acquirements to assist Mr. Robinson, under whose management, as Principal, tuition will be imparted in the English and Mathematical branches as usual.

1st Class—(including a course up to mercantile Arithmetic)....................
2d do.—(From the first class up to entering on English Grammar).......... 7 00
3d do.—(Do. with English Grammar)............10 00
4th do.—Logic, Natural Philosophy..............15 00
5th do.—French, Latin, and Greek, each........15 00
6th do.—Music, with use of Piano...............15 00

Messrs. Barnes and Daniel would call upon their friends in the surrounding counties to come forward and support their efforts to carry the means of instruction to the doors of the humblest of our citizens.

With regard to health, the locality is not surpassed in any part of the State—the neighborhood is highly respectable, and board can be had on very moderate terms.

As citizens of the old North State, every individual is bound to support its name, as well as its claims, in this great confederacy of the Union. The humblest of our citizens may, like Benjamin Franklin, be yet ranked among the noblest of our race, and as we are not aware of how or where the scion may be found amongst us, let us philanthropically lay the means of education upon the broad basis of "goodly numbers at low rates," and make sure of imparting the elements of sound useful intellectual culture.

We conclude the above appeal to the honor, patriotism, and philanthropy of our fellow-citizens of the surrounding counties, hoping that it may not be ineffectual, as its object is the sincere wish and of

BUNYAN BARNES, JAMES DANIEL, } Chairmen Board of Trustees.

Wayne county, N. C., April 6, 1850 31-tf

MAY 25th, NEW NOVELS.

JUST Received at the Wilmington Book Store.—Eva St. Clair, by G. P. R. James; his last and best.

The Petrel, or Love on the Ocean, a Tale of the Sea, by Admiral Fisher. This story possesses an attraction which is all engrossing. Admiral Fisher has proved by this tale that he can use his pen with no contemptible skill.

The Mysteries of the Three Cities, Boston, New York, and Philadelphia.

A true History of Men's Hearts and Habits, by J. H. Duganne.

Oh, tell me what is woman's love
That still it will burn on?
When faith and vows are broken all
And every hope is gone!
It slumbers like Volcanic fire
While all is ice above—
Consuming, still unseen, the heart—
Oh, this is woman's love.—THE PLOT.

Wilfred Montressor, or the Secret Order of the Seven, a Romance of Life in New York; 2 volumes. A deeply interesting work.

Second volume of The Bronze Statue, or The Virgin's Kiss.

The Adventures of Tom Stapleton; a very humorous and laughable work.

Maud Lilly, or The Gipsey's Vengeance, 2 volumes.

Rose Foster, or The Mysteries of the Court of London, 1st volume.

The Students of Paris, a Romance of the Seventeenth Century, by A. Smith, author of Christopher Tadpole; full of fun.

The most laughable book of the age, Dr Valentine and Yankee Hill's Metamorphoses, being the second series of Dr. Valentine's Comic Lectures, with characters given by the late Yankee Hill.

Indiana, by George Sand, author of Consuelo.

Sam Slick's Letters, or Life in a Steamer.

The Fear of the World, or Living for Appearances, by Brothers Mayhew, author of The Magic of Kindness.

Antonina, or The Fall of Rome, a Romance of the Fifth Century, by W. Wilkie Collins. A most extraordinary novel, full of life, and power, and beauty. The style is exquisite, and the story deeply interesting.

The Maid of Orleans, full of interest and attraction. "An orphic song indeed."

Night and Morning, by Bulwer.

The Lady of the Bed Chamber, by Mrs. A. Crawford

Courtship and Wedlock, by the author of the Jilt; full of beauty and truth.

The Creole, or The Seige of New Orleans, an Historical Romance, founded on the events of 1814-'15.

Gizelia, or The Hungarian Maid.

The Shipwrecked Gold Seekers, or The Child of the Islands.

Moneypenny, or The Heart of the World, a romance of the present day, by Cornelius Matthews.

Life of Jenny Lind, by G. G. Foster.

History of the Strange Sounds and Rappings heard in Rochester and Western New York, and usually called the Mysterious Noises, which are supposed by many to be communications from the spirit world, together with all explanation that can as yet be given.

New England Poultry Breeder, with 25 accurate engravings.

Report of the Trial of Professor John W. Webster, indicted for the murder of Dr. George Parkman at Boston.

Liebig's complete works on Chemistry; comprising his Agricultural Chemistry, or Organic Chemistry in its application to Agriculture and Physiology; Animal Chemistry; and Familiar Letters on Chemistry. By the perusal of such works as these, the farmer need no longer be groping in the dark and liable to mistakes; nor would the most unnatural odium of farming by the book be longer existent.

Tom Burke of Ours, by Charles Lever.

L. H. PIERCE.

SUGAR and Coffee.—Just received, 2 hhds. prime Porto Rico Sugar; 5 bbls. crushed do.; 15 bags Rio, Laguyra, and Java Coffee. For sale low for cash, by

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

FRESH Flour.—30 bbls. of Star brand, from Fayetteville; stands next to the Red brand, to be found at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

JUST Received, per Schr. Jonas Smith, 50 bags fancy Genesee superfine Flour, in 24½ and 49 lb. bags, superior to any in market; 2 hhds. best quality P. R. Sugar. For sale cheap by HOWARD & PEDEN.

CRUSHED Sugar.—5 bbls. crushed Sugar. For sale by SAVAGE & MEARES.

Mercantile.

THIS day received and for sale—
10 bbls Flour, fine and super.;
200 pair Shoes, assorted;
3 bbls Apple Vinegar;
A fine lot of Domestics. CRAFT & GRANT,
May 17th, 1850.—[36-tf] *Market Street.*

NEW YORK CLOTHING & DRY GOODS STORE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WOLF & CO., PROPRIETORS.

THE NEW YORK BRANCH STORE, never in the rear, is now filled to overflowing, with a splendid assortment of Spring and Summer Clothing, which will be sold at such extraordinary low prices that any one who wants any thing in the Clothing line cannot fail to be suited.

We do not feel disposed to brag, but leaving to others long and startling advertisements, we merely ask you to call. Having tried us once, you will be sure to try us again.

We especially invite your attention to our elegant lot of French Cloth Dress and Frock Coats, which have not their equal in this or in any other town in North Carolina. Also, a large assortment of Black and Fancy Cassimere and Doeskin Pants; Silk, Satin, and White Marseilles Vests; all cut and made in a superior style.

Our stand on North Water Street, two doors above and four doors below Rock Spring. WOLF & CO.

Wilmington, N. C., April 5, 1850 30-4m*

BLAKE'S

WEATHER and Fire-Proof Patent Paint.—I hereby give notice to the public, that I have been appointed Agent for the sale of this extraordinary substance.

It is a Mineral Paint, which, when applied to a Building, and exposed to the action of the atmosphere, forms a coat of slate or stone, rendering the Building perfectly fire and weather proof. The attention of Distillers, Mill Owners, Railroad Companies, Steamboat Proprietors, and Planters, is particularly called to this substance. It adheres with the utmost tenacity, to the substance to which it is applied, never cleans off, and once applied, it is applied for ever. It is much preferable to tin or zinc, for covering roofs, makes them perfectly water tight. When applied to brick or stone buildings, it excludes the dampness of the external atmosphere, making such buildings more healthy. For a more particular explanation of its Chemical properties, see Circulars. 100 lbs. will cover 1000 superficial feet. Wholesale price, 4 cents per lb., retail 5 cents; this is about half the price of White Lead.—Any person wishing a circular, can have it mailed to them. Address me, post paid. WM. A. GWYER,

General Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant,
Nov. 2, 1849. [6tf] Wilmington, N. C.

FOR SALE.

BUGGY, Cart, and Wagon Iron Axles, of all sizes, by JAMES DAWSON & CO.

April 19, 1850 32-tf

AT J. M. ROBINSON'S

WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE.

In Front St., 3d door North of Market, Wilmington, N. C.,

COUNTRY DEALERS and consumers will find all goods in his line at the lowest prices, and warranted of the best quality. He has all kinds of materials for builders. Carpenters' Tools, a complete assortment, and of the very best quality. Blacksmiths' Tools, including some superior Bellows, Stocks and Dies; Bar and Hoop Iron, in all its varieties; Nails, Spikes, Brads, Tacks, &c. Splendid Pocket Cutlery; Table Cutlery, including ivory sets, complete. Shot Guns, Rifles, Pistols, including Allen's celebrated six barrel Revolvers, Gun Locks, Nepples, Wrenches, Wipers, Caps, Flints, &c. All of the most useful articles for Housekeepers, amongst which will be found some of the *good* old fashioned Pots, Spiders, Ovens, Griddles, Skillets, large Wash Kettles, and extra Oven Lids. Large Coldrons, some holding sixty gallons. Some superior Needles, manufactured expressly for Tailor's use; Tailors' Trimmers and Points. Superior Scissors, for Ladies; also, some *extra* Needles, for their especial use.

Wilmington, April 19, 1850 32-tf

COTTON YARNS! COTTON YARNS! TWINE!

BATTLE & CO., Rocky Mount, N. C., are now manufacturing, of good quality, the above articles, which they are desirous of disposing of, as far as possible, in North Carolina. Their terms shall be exceedingly liberal.

March 8, 1850 26-12m

SARATOGA Water.—28 doz. Congress Spring Water, just received direct from Saratoga, *warranted fresh*; for sale by WM. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist & Chemist.

SUPERIOR SODA OR MINERAL WATER.

A. C. EVANS & BROTHER respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Wilmington, that with great care and expense, they have perfected their arrangements for supplying a superior article of Soda Water, either from the Fountain, or put up in bottles for family use.

Every care has been taken in the selection of materials and the preparation of Syrups, to render this article what it is represented to be, and we believe it equal to any made. We have the following Syrups at the Fountain: Lemon, Sarsaparilla, Ginger, Orange, Pine Apple, Orgeat.

Our operator, Mr. STERLAND, has commenced Bottling this day, and orders from town or country will meet with prompt attention, at New York prices.

May 24. 37

ALEXANDER'S Patent Artificial Leeches.—The artificial Leech has been adopted in all the Hospitals, public Institutions, in the Navy and Army, and by all the most eminent Practitioners wherever they have been introduced. For sale by WM. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist & Chemist.

WHITE Lead.—A fresh supply just received. For sale by WM. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist & Chemist.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

JUST Received at Shaw's Drug Store, third door North of HART & POLLEY's, Front Street, Wilmington, North Carolina, where Physicians, country Merchants, and all others, who desire to consult their own interest, can purchase the best Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs, Perfumery and Patent Medicines, Garden Seeds, fresh from DAVID LANDRETH'S, Philadelphia, and every other article usually kept in a Drug Store, 25 per cent. cheaper than similar goods can be obtained at perhaps any other house in the State.

The subscribers would beg to remind those Physicians who patronized the late WM. SHAW, that they can still be supplied with everything of the best quality, and on the most reasonable terms. No exertion will be spared to render satisfaction to those who may favor us with their patronage, and we respectfully solicit a call before purchasing elsewhere. We have just received a fresh supply of those instruments for affliction of the spine, so highly recommended by the Medical faculty of New York and Philadelphia, and which are a certain preventive against consumption, and are indispensable to Clerks and others confined to a sedentary life, none of whom should be without them. Also, a fresh arrival of Spencer's Pills, which are warranted to cure headache in twenty-five or thirty minutes' time. In the operation they are the most agreeable Pills ever invented; acting upon the stomach and bowels, and bringing the liver to its proper functions, they cannot fail to restore the system health, strength and vigor. Call and get a box at SHAW's Drug Store, 3d door north of HART & POLLEY'S. SHAW & BROTHER.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 4th, 1850.—[17-tf.

NEW DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE.

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the inhabitants of Wilmington and the surrounding country, to his large and carefully selected stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Putty, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, &c., consisting of the following, together with a great many other articles not usually kept in Drug Stores:

2 casks Epsom Salts, Eng.;	Turkey Umber;
1 do: sup. Carb. Soda;	275 gallons Linseed Oil, Fayetteville;
1 do: Cream Tartar;	
1 do: Carb. or Sal Soda;	12 doz. Hair Brushes, assort'd;
1 do: Castor Oil;	Paint Brushes, a large assortment;
12 boxes Enens Plasters;	
6 do: India Rubber do:	Whitewash Brushes;
12 do: Fahnestock's Vermifuge;	Portrait do:
	Tooth, Nail, & Flesh Brushes;
1 do: Peery's Dead Shot;	6 dozen Bay Rum;
6 do: Ger. Cough Drops;	Matches, perfumed;
6 do: Sands' Sarsaparilla;	Phosphorus;
1 do: Bristol's do:	Phosphate Ammonia;
6 do: Townsend's do:	Quinine, Farr's and Rosengarten's;
6 do: Bull's do:	
4 do: German Cologne;	Sulphate Morphine;
1 do: French do:	Acetate do:
4 cs. Calabria Licorice;	Iodine resublimed;
Sponge for Surgical purposes;	Iodide Potassium, English and French;
Do: coarse Bahama;	Do: Iron;
6 dozen Cod Liver Oil Rushtons;	Do: Lead;
	Do: Mercury;
1 do: Ricime Tonique for the hair;	Calomel, English;
	Citrate of Iron and Quinine;
2 do: Hardy's Elixir for Dyspepsia;	Do: do: soluble;
	Oil of Ergot; Oil of Neroli;
Lunar Caustic—*pure*;	Do: Cedrat; Kreosote;
Denarcotized Opium;	1 gross Seidlitz Powders;
Citric Acid;	1 do: Soda do:
1 cs. Pul. Rhubarb, East India;	Mustard, English and American;
do: do: Turkey;	Pro. to Carb. Iron;
Copaiva Capsules;	250 lbs. Spanish Brown, dry;
Pills, sugar coated;	700 do: do: do: in oil;
Thompson's Eye Water.	100 do: pure Verdigris do:
ALSO.	50 do: Chrome Green do:
3,000 lbs. pure White Lead;	10 do: do: Yellow do:
2,500 do: extra do:	75 do: Paris Green;
2,000 do: No. 1 extra do:	Patent Black; Lampblack;
300 do: Venitian red, in oil;	Camphine and Burning Fluid, best quality;
500 do: do: do: dry;	
Prussian Blue;	

His terms are Cash, but short indulgence will be always granted when circumstances justify.

C. DuPRE, Druggist and Pharmaceutist.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 8, 1850 14

The Sheriffalty.

To the Freemen of New-Hanover County:

Fellow-Citizens—I announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of your county. Should you be pleased to favor me with a majority of your suffrages, I pledge my honor that I will discharge the duties of that office to the best of my ability. JOHN JONES.

June 13th, 1850. [40-tf]

Fellow-Citizens of New Hanover County:

GENTLEMEN—I take the privilege to announce myself to you as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of your County at the ensuing August election, and solicit your suffrages. I announce myself for the reason of my being solicited to do so from different sections of the County, and from the belief that I will come as near doing the office and people justice as any candidate announced. I look upon it as a duty each voter owes to himself and the public, before the election, to possess himself of information, from reliable authority, which of the candidates is most deserving, and capable, and best qualified, in every respect, to take charge of the office. These are inquiries which I think that every voter should make before going to the ballot-box, and then let his influence and suffrage be governed accordingly. That portion of the electors who may not be acquainted with, or know but little about me, I would respectfully request them to call upon my friends in Wilmington, and on gentlemen from my own district of the County.

Gentlemen, I presume the most of you are acquainted with me; it is for you to say whether I am capable and well qualified to fill the office or not—whether I am tyrannical and oppressive, or lenient and accommodating, in business transactions. If the result of the election should go in my favor, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of said office with impartiality. My motto shall be, to do justice to the people and to the office, and will ever feel grateful for the confidence reposed, and willing to reciprocate the favor as far as may be honorable.

Very respectfully, your fellow-citizen,

June 14, 1850 40-te*] J. HARRELL.

☞ We are authorized to announce THOS. H. WILLIAMS as a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election.

March 15, 1850 27-tf

☞ We are authorized to announce GEORGE ALDERMAN as a candidate for Sheriff at the ensuing election.

March 15, 1850 27-te

Town papers please copy till election.

VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER—I announce myself a candidate for the Sheriffalty of your County, and solicit your votes at the ensuing election. S. D. WALLACE.

March 8, 1850 26-tf

Papers of the town will copy till otherwise ordered.

To the Independent Voters of New Hanover County:

FELLOW-CITIZENS—In accordance with the wishes of a number of my friends, I beg leave to offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff. Should you honor me with your suffrages, I pledge myself to discharge its duties with fidelity and impartiality. G. J. MOORE.

New Hanover county, Feb'y 22, 1850 23-te

WILMINGTON, N. C., MAY 8, 1850.

To the Voters of New-Hanover County:

GENTLEMEN—Through the solicitations of a number of my friends, I again appear before you as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of your County; and in doing so, I deem it proper to make a few remarks relative to the position I now occupy before you. Some time ago, I told a number of my friends that I would not again be a candidate for the office. But and unerring Providence. I believe by my making those declarations, it induced a majority, if not all of those whose names are before you to become candidates for the office.

In appearing before you again as a candidate, I have no pledges to make, only that I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my abilities, should a majority of my fellow-citizens think it proper to give me their votes.

I am, gentlemen, most respectfully, your ob't serv't,

[35-te] OWEN FENNELL.

☞ Chronicle, Aurora and Commercial, copy till election.

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION

This truly valuable Remedy for all diseases of the Lungs and Throat, has become the chief reliance of the afflicted, as it is the most certain cure known for the above complaints. While it is a powerful remedial agent in the most desperate and almost hopeless cases of Consumption, it is also, in diminished doses, one of the mildest and most agreeable family medicines for common coughs and colds. Read below the opinion of men who are known to the world, and the world respect their opinions.

From Professor Hitchcock.

James C. Ayer—Sir: I have used your CHERRY PECTORAL in my own case of deep-seated Bronchitis, and am satisfied from its chemical constitution that it is an admirable compound for the relief of laryngial and bronchial difficulties. If my opinion as to its superior character can be of any service, you are at liberty to use it as you think proper.

EDWARD HITCHCOCK, LL. D.,
President of Amherst College

From the "London Lancet."

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is one of the most valuable preparations that has fallen under our notice. After a careful examination, we do not hesitate to say we have a large appreciation of its merits and the fullest confidence in its usefulness for coughs and lung complaints.

Dr. Brewster, of Windham co., Conn., sends us the following testimony:

Dr. J. C. Ayer—Dear Sir: I enclose you a certificate from Mrs. Catherine K. Cady, a highly respectable lady of this village, wife of Mr. Seth Cady, Deputy Sheriff of Windham county, Conn. The cure in her case was very prompt, and has attracted general attention.

W. A. BREWSTER, M. D.
WEST KILLINGLY, Ct., Sept. 28, 1848.

This may certify that I was afflicted with a very severe cough in the winter of '47-'8, which threatened to terminate in Consumption. I had tried many medicines in vain, and was cured by the use of "Ayer's Cherry Pectoral."

CATHERINE K. CADY.

Direct Evidence.

Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell—Dear Sir: Feeling under obligations to you for the restoration of my health, I send you a report of my case, which you are at liberty to publish for the benefit of others. Last autumn I took a bad cold, accompanied by a severe cough, and made use of many medicines without obtaining relief. I was obliged to give up business, frequently raised blood, and could get no sleep at night. A friend gave me a bottle of your CHERRY PECTORAL, the use of which I immediately commenced, according to directions. I have just purchased the fifth bottle, and am nearly recovered. I now sleep well, my cough has ceased, and all by the use of your valuable medicine. E. A. STONE, A. M.,
Principal Mt Hope Seminary.

From Dr. Bryant, Druggist and Postmaster, Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts:

Dr. J. C. Ayer—Dear Sir: Enclosed please find remittance for all the CHERRY PECTORAL last sent me. I can unhesitatingly say that no medicine we sell gives such satisfaction as your's does; nor have I ever seen a medicine which cured so many cases of Cough and Lung Complaints. Our Physicians are using it extensively in their practice, and with the happiest effects. Truly yours, D. M. BRYANT.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Wilmington, N. C., by Dr. A. C. EVANS & BRO., and Druggists generally throughout the State.

April 26, 1850 33-3m

SODA Biscuit.—20 Boxes Soda Biscuit, fresh from the bakery. PERRIN & HARTSFIELD

FLOWER Vases.—A beautiful assortment of China and Bohemian glass ornaments. For sale by

PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

PHALON'S Improved Magic Hair Dye.—A new and extraordinary discovery, (being a liquid dye,) to color the hair or whiskers the moment it is applied, without injury to the hair or skin. It can be washed immediately, without disturbing the color, and has no bad odor. It may be applied regardless of the weather, rain or shine. For sale by

May 31 J. S. WILLIAMS.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1850.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
COL. DAVID S. REID, of Rockingham.

NEW-HANOVER COUNTY—FOR THE SENATE,
NICHOLAS N. NIXON, Esq.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
JOHN D. POWERS.
WILLIAM HILL.

The Democratic State Convention.

Last week we enjoyed the pleasure of meeting our Democratic brethren at the State Convention which assembled at Raleigh on the 13th inst. One hundred and fifteen delegates were in attendance from 35 counties, and a spirit of harmony and good feeling pervaded the whole body and characterized its action.

The official proceedings will be found entire in this paper, and we commend them to the careful perusal of our friends. As will be seen, the Hon. Judge STRANGE was chosen President of the Convention.—It is unnecessary to say that he presided over its deliberations with dignity and urbanity. His address upon taking the chair was peculiarly appropriate.

Of our candidate, we need say but little at present. DAVID S. REID is no stranger to the Democratic party of North Carolina. He is known to, and trusted by them, and in voting for him, they can feel assured that their confidence will not be misplaced. An honest man, and a tried and *practical* Democrat, both in feeling and upon principle, his election will be a triumph of the people well worthy of a strong and united effort. We met Col. REID during the [illegible] counties of the State, and remember with pleasure the impression which his unaffected, and truly republican manners made upon the yeomanry of the country. It is a fact worthy of remark, that in every county which he and Mr. MANLY canvassed in company, there was a Democratic gain and Whig loss. If any man in the State deserves the undivided support of his party, it is DAVID S. REID. But a slight additional effort was necessary to have elected him in 1848—we do sincerely hope that it will not be wanting in 1850. It should not be. The Democratic party enters upon the present canvass under the most favorable circumstances. They have a tried and successful leader,—one who, on a previous occasion, almost tore the wreath of victory from the brow of his opponent, and rendered his own defeat a greater triumph than the meagre success of his competitor.

We know that it will be a sacrifice for Col REID to consent to run, but we depend upon that devotion to the principles of Democracy which has never yet been found wanting to induce him to yield to the unanimous desire of his party, and bear its banner aloft to a glorious victory. The announcement of his name was hailed with enthusiasm by every member of the Convention; and if the feeling then exhibited be a fair indication of that felt throughout the State, we have few fears for the result.

Before we say anything about the resolutions passed by the Convention, we would wish to state distinctly, that there was, neither in the Convention, in caucus, nor in Committee of 18, any struggle in regard to the nomination—none whatever. There was no opposition, consequently our cotemporary of the *Fayetteville Observer* is misinformed, when he states that Mr. REID was agreed upon "after an arduous struggle." He is also mistaken in supposing that any radical difference of opinion existed in regard to the slavery question. The debate in caucus was s[illegible] upon the *form* of the resolutions. The Convention did not think it either necessary or proper to express a decided opinion upon the plan of Compromise recommended by the Senate Committee of thirteen, while that measure remains in a transition state. All were perfectly willing to accede to the Missouri Compromise. We ourselves desire to see the peace of the country restored by the settlement of this vexed question; we have expressed ourselves in favor of the Senate Compromise with proper modifications; yet we cannot see that this precludes us from agreeing to the Missouri Compromise line, should such scheme of adjustment be adopted. We sincerely hope that it may be, though our own individual opinion is, that the Senate Compromise will pass with proper amendments.

The campaign is now before us, and we must say candidly, that if we fail of success in the coming struggle, it will be our own fault. If in 1848, Gov. MANLY only got 875 of a majority, even although assisted by the popularity of Gen. TAYLOR, we cannot see nothing now to prevent his defeat, since that popularity has been changed into distrust, if not contempt. Neither has the course of Mr. MANLY himself, while in office, been such as to strengthen his position. On our way to and from Raleigh, we saw abundant evidences of this fact, and the usual reply of the members of his own party to a laughing assurance of our intention to beat Mr. MANLY, was that they didn't care a sixpence, although they might, were their nominee another man.

RUCKERITES.—We learn from the Raleigh Times, that when the roll was called in the Locofoco Convention, it appeared that 25 counties were represented by about 100 delegates—"after which a motion was submitted and adopted, that all good Democrats present from other counties, though not Delegates, be invited to take seats and participate in the deliberations of the Convention. We think (adds the Times,) that will fill the seats up."—*Fayetteville Observer.*

We would inform the Observer that the statement of the Times is the very reverse of the fact, and it is almost impossible that the Times man could have been mistaken. We were one of the Secretaries who enrolled the names of delegates, and we know that thirty-five counties appeared to be represented, and the fact announced before the motion above alluded to was made, and we do not recollect that one delegate took his seat in virtue of the motion; certainly no new county was represented. So far for the reliability of Whig accounts.

There is one instance of the officious kindness of our Whig friends, which has been the occasion of considerable amusement to us. We mean the universal nomination of Mr. LEAKE by the Whig party and press, in the face of the fact that Mr. LEAKE could not be said to be before the Convention at all. Neither could our accommodating opponents be made to agree to the nomination of Mr. REID. They don't like it at all. *They are scared.* Perhaps they will like it worse by August, when "the inimitable" shall have been soundly beaten with a "slender REID."

The Thalians.

On Tuesday night last, the Thalians gave a performance in the Theatre, which was very well attended. It struck us at the time that the Company acted better than we had ever seen them do before, and such seems to be the general impression. Indeed, their acting is far superior to any of the so-called regular Companies which visit this place, and, with very little practice, would compare favorably with that at most of our metropolitan Theatres.

THE FARMER'S GUIDE.—The publishers have placed upon our table the first No. of "*The Farmer's Guide*," re-print of an Enhlish work, and no doubt a useful work to farmers, with a request that we will publish their Prospectus. We have laid it down as a rule to publish no Prospectus, emanating out of the State, except when we are paid for the same as ordinary advertisements.

Our Relations with Spain.—Release of the Contoy Prisoners.

A despatch from New Orleans, dated on the 15th instant, says:

"We have received intelligence from Havana as late as the 10th instant, and are happy to state that the Spanish government had yielded to the representations of our Consul, aided by other American authorities, and, *after passing through the forms of a trial, had liberated the American prisoners, who were free to return to the United States.*"

The government organs at Washington City also assert that there is nothing in the aspect of affairs between this country and Spain to warrant the apprehension of a rupture between them at this time. In regard to the fate of the Captains of the two vessels, the barques Georgiana and Susan Loud, on board which the prisoners were captured, but little is known. The National Intelligencer denies that any torture has been applied to them, as has been rumored; yet, from various circumstances, it is believed that the rumors have not been wholly without foundation. It is hardly probable, however, that the Spanish authorities will dare the consequences of an outbreak with the United States, which would be the result of any farther perseverance in such course, even towards these men.

The May Celebration at Topsail.

We have received a communication bearing the signature of "Observer," complaining of the notice of the celebration at Topsail Sound on the first of May, which appeared in our paper some two or three weeks since, over the signature of "A Subscriber," as being incorrect in some particulars. The crowded state of our columns must be our chief excuse for not complying with the request of our juvenile friends on Topsail. We will, however, make the correction necessary, and hope this explanation will satisfy all concerned. The chief difference between the two accounts is, that the credit of the celebration was mainly given to the Rechabites, when, in fact, it would appear that it is principally due to the School at Topsail. The School, Rechabites, and all, however, participated in the proceedings of the day, and we learn that the whole affair was of the most interesting and praiseworthy character to all concerned.

It affords us much pleasure to learn that Topsail Academy is in a promising condition, and bids fair to become one of our most flourishing institutions of learning. The cause of Temperance is also rapidly spreading in that section. Temperance and Education go hand in hand, and all good citizens desire to see both prosper.

The Crops.

So far as we have had any opportunity of seeing or hearing of the state of the crops in the up-country, our information is anything but cheering. The extreme backwardness of the Spring exerted a most unfavorable influence in the beginning, and, at present, everything is suffering from the long-continued drought. Along the line of road from Fayetteville to Raleigh, the corn and other grains look very bad, and the cotton is nearly invisible. We learn that the clay lands of the Western portion of the State suffer even more than the sandy soil of this section, as the ground is baked perfectly hard. Unless the remainder of the season should prove more favorable than the commencement has been, the prospect is that the coming crop of cotton will be still shorter than that of last year. This seems to be the case throughout the whole country.

MECHANICS' MEETING.—We have been requested to state that a meeting of the Mechanics of Wilmington and vicinity, will be held at the Masonic Hall on this (Friday) evening, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of forming a Mechanics' Association. A full attendance is requested.

RAYMOND & Co's collection of wild animals is expected to be here on Thursday next. See advertisement.

WASHINGTON HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.—We are requested to call the attention of persons visiting Philadelphia, to the advertisement of Mr. GLASS, to be found in our advertising columns. We are informed that Mr. G. has spared no pains or expense in making recent additions and improving the conveniences of the house. Try it, and judge for yourselves.

FROM CHAGRES.—The steamer *Empire City* arrived at New York on Saturday last, 15th inst., having left Chagres on the 5th and Kingston, Jamaica, the 9th. There had been no further disturbances at Panama. Robberies were being committed between Panama and Cruces. Not less than 1,000 persons had left Panama for San Francisco, in the steamers Tennessee and California, and other vessels, from the 30th ult. to the 5th inst. The Railroad commissioners are going to build a Plankroad across the Isthmus before making a Railroad. A very wise conclusion. The Empire City brought nothing later from California than we received by the Cherokee.

FIRE.—About one o'clock this morning Mr. John Nutt's Dwelling, situated on the North side of Red Cross street, was discovered to be on fire, but before the Engines could be got to the place, it was too late to save the building, it was entirely consumed. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Insurance $1,000.—*Commercial, 18th inst.*

☞The steamship Viceroy arrived at New York on the 15th instant, from Galway, Ireland. She is intended as the pioneer of a line between the two places. She is said to be a most splendid vessel.

EXECUTIVE INFLUENCE.—The Louisville Democrat says that the Whigs have kept one promise. They promised to lessen "Executive influence," and they have done it. The Executive has neither respect nor influence.

☞LOPEZ's trial in New Orleans progresses very slowly. The *True Delta* says that, before the present year is out, if we are lucky, the last act in the LOPEZ farce will have been played.

☞The Southern Convention at Nashville, after a session of nine days, adjourned on the 12th inst., to meet again at the same place the sixth Monday after the adjournment of Congress. In another column will be found the resolutions adopted by the Convention. The address upon which the resolutions are founded, did not reach us in time for to-day's paper.

(For the Journal.

At a meeting of the citizens of Wilmington, held on the 18th of June at Masonic Hall, to make arrangements for the due celebration of our approaching National anniversary, Col. Jas. T. Miller, Mag. Police, was called to the Chair, and Eli W. Hall appointed Secretary.

On motion of T. Burr, Jr., a Committee of nine gentlemen, to wit: Gen. L. H. Marsteller, Col. R. G. Rankin, Capt. Wm. C. Howard O. G. Parsley, R. H. Cowan, J. J. Lippitt, T. M. Gardner, Archibald McCollum, and Thos. H. Howey, was appointed to make all suitable arrangements.

On motion of J. J. Lippitt, the Commissioners of the Town were requested to make the necessary appropriations to defray the expenses incidental to the occasion. The meeting then adjourned.

JAS. T. MILLER, Chairman.

ELI W. HALL, Secretary.

MAIL ROBBER ARRESTED.—We learn that Mr. Shallcross, special agent of the Post Office Department, arrested, on the 12th inst. Thos. H. Harvey, assistant postmaster at Newbern, N. C., for stealing letters from that office. Several petty robberies have taken place on this route, and we are gratified that the Department has discovered one of the light-fingered gentlemen.—*Commercial, 20th inst.*

Skies Still Brighter!

The Washington Union, of the 19th inst., says:—

"We understand that many of the Senators who are friends to the scheme of accommodation now pending before the Senate, had a free conference yesterday morning, and the result was a more decided confidence in the passage of the bill. Several gentlemen avowed their determination to support the measure, whose course had not been sufficiently decided to admit of positive calculation. It is now estimated that the bill will pass the Senate by a majority of from six to eight. The question, however, will scarcely be taken before the end of the next week.

"In the House of Representatives the elements of calculation are more diversified, and the result is more uncertain. But we understand the prospects of an amicable settlement are opening with more hope and confidence, and it is believed that this bill of pacification will finally pass, perhaps with some modifications, certainly after a considerable struggle between the two houses."

☞We cheerfully give place to the following card from the gentlemen who, in compliance with the wish of the citizens of Charleston, escorted the remains of the lamented Senator, Hon. F. H. ELMORE, from this place to their final resting place in Columbia, South Carolina:

A Card.

The Committee appointed to meet the remains of Senator ELMORE, in Wilmington, perform a most agreeable duty in expressing their acknowledgments for the kindness received on their mission.

To Capt. SMITH, of the *Gladiator*, and Capt. BATES, of the *Governor Dudley*, their thanks are espeially due; and these courteous officers have not failed to impress the undersigned with the great importance of having our public conveyances in the charge of such polite and gentlemanly commanders.

The Committee desire to testify to Gen. M'RAE, and the Directors and Officers of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, their grateful appreciation of their zealous efforts and delicate consideration in carrying into effect, without expense, the arrangements with which the Committee were charged in relation to the remains of the late Senator.

The Magistrate of Police and the Authorities of Wilmington, by their great exertions in contributing to our comfort during our stay among them, have impressed us with a sense of their kindness not easily to be removed. And the citizens and their Committee, who, with no notice of our visit until our arrival, so promptly took measures and so happily succeeded in making our sojourn as agreeable as it could be under such circumstances, will please accept our best wishes for their health and welfare. The Committee trust it is not out of place to express the hope that an interchange of civilities which has had so mournful an origin may, under more agreeable circumstances, ripen into an intercourse between the people of Wilmington and Charleston, already identified by local position, kind sentiments, and a common destiny.

Signed, WM. E. MARTIN,
JAS. S. RHETT,
E. W. MATHEWES,
A. O. ANDREWS,
J. L. WRAGG.

Having accompanied the delegation, by request of the General Committee, I concur most heartily in the foregoing. W. B. YATES.

Messrs. WOOD & FANNING, of the Carolina Hotel, will also please accept the acknowledgments of the Committee, for their elegant hospitalities, and with them, their earnest wishes for what they so well deserve, the confidence and patronage of the travelling community.

From the Tarboro' Press, 15th inst.

The Wilson Monument—Complete.

This structure, the corner stone of which was laid on the 22d ultimo, received the crowning column a few days since, and is now complete.

As a whole the work is highly creditable to all concerned—to the Building Committee, who have had the matter in charge from first to last; to Mr. FORD, the chief architect; and creditable also to the character of him whose worth it is intended to commemorate.

The foundation is of solid masonry, laid in hydraulic cement, rising to the height of three feet, covered with earth, and sloped and graded to the surface.—From this, the Monument rises to the height of 20 feet. The following are the dimensions of the several pieces:

First base,	6 feet square.		2 feet high.
Second do.	5 "	"	18 inches high.
Third do.	3½ "	"	14 " "
Sub do.	2¼ "	"	6 " "
Die,	2 "	"	4 feet 10 inches high.
Cap.			1 foot 3 " "
Shaft,			10 feet "

Upon the western side of the die (fronting Main street,) is the following inscription:

"Erected by his fellow-citizens of the county of Edgecombe, in memory of LOUIS D. WILSON, Col. 12th Reg't U. S. Infantry, who died at Vera Cruz, on his way to join the American army in Mexico."

Upon the eastern side, the following:

"A tribute to his patriotism, public services, and private worth."

On the southern, the following:

"Born May 12, 1789—Died August 12, 1847."

On the northern side, the following extract from his Will:

"I give to the Chairman of the County Court of Edgecombe, and his successors in office, the residue of my estate, both real and personal, to be applied for the use and benefit of the poor (paupers) of said county."

Midway the shaft, in *basso relievo*, is the U. S. coat of arms, surmounted with the word WILSON, in large capitals.

The work being complete—and doing honor, as it does, to the liberality of the people of Edgecombe—one thing more, we think, is wanting; *a suitable iron fence to enclose it.* We hope a sufficient protection will be placed around it at an early day.

We are pleased to add, that at a meeting of the Building Committee, held to-day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Building Committee o the Wilson Monument are due, and are hereby tendered, to Mr. FORD, the architect, for the tasteful manner in which he has executed the work.

SUPREME COURT.—This Tribunal met in this city on Monday—all the Judges being present. The following gentlemen have been admitted to County Court practice:

George Howard,	Tarborough.
William A. Jenkins,	Warrenton.
William G. Henderson,	Rockingham.
William E. Hill,	Duplin county.
Thos. C. Albright,	Greensborough.
J. Mallett DeBerniere,	Fayetteville.
Benjamin Guion,	Newbern.
John H. Whitaker,	Halifax.
Wm. H. Rhodes,	Bertie county.

And the following have been admitted to Superior Court practice:

J. J. Davis,	Franglin county.
L. D. Pender,	Tarborough.
J. W. Johnson,	Raleigh.
M. Lankford,	Franklin county.
Thomas Ruffin,	Wayne county.

Raleigh Register.

The Manchester Rail Road is designed to connect the South Carolina railroad with the Wilmington and Weldon road, and when finished will complete the line of communication from Georgia to New York, and thus avoid the present sea route from Charleston to Wilmington. This road and the Girard Railroad will materially promote each other's interest. The former, under its present energetic administration, cannot fail to be completed first, and with the probable amount of travel it will command, will no doubt prove profitable to the stockholders; but when the Girard road is finished, its revenues must be greatly increased, for then one will then not only monopolize nearly all the present travel between this city and the North via Charleston, but also that now made hence by the way of the Western rivers. The same consideration applies to the whole line of road between Blakely and Wilmington, and Wilmington and the Northern cities, and the stockholders of every company on the route are deeply interested in pushing forward as rapidly as possible both the Manchester and the Girard roads. Capitalists should reflect that the completion of these two roads will bring New Orleans within four days' travel of New-York.—*New Orleans Bulletin.*

SOUTH CAROLINA U. S. SENATOR.—The Governor of South Carolina has appointed Robert W. Barnwell, U. S. Senator, in place of Mr. Elmore, deceased. Mr. Barnwell was formerly member of Congress and president of the college of South Carolina. He was at Nashville as a delegate to the Southern Convention at the time of his appointment.

From the Raleigh Standard.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Delegates to the Democratic State Convention assembled in the Commons Hall, Raleigh, on Thursday the 13th of June, at 12 o'clock, M., and on motion of Mr. Exum of Wayne, the Hon. Asa Biggs of Martin, was called to the Chair, and on motion of Mr. Shepherd of Cumberland, James Fulton of New Hanover, William Robinson of Wayne, and William W. Holden of Wake, were requested to act as Secretaries.

On motion, the Counties were called, and the Delegates came forward and enrolled their names as follows:

Alamance—Dr. D. A. Montgomery, Dr. Gaston D. Cobb, George Patterson, Henry Fogleman, and Capt. Benj. Hurdle.

Cumberland—Robert Strange, Murphy V. Jones, Warren Winslow, Jesse G. Shepherd, P. Taylor, A. C. Dewer, D. J. McAllister, William H. Bayne, D. G. McDuffie.

Chatham—Dr. Robert Fooshee.

Columbus—William W. Holden, (Alternate.)

Caswell—Samuel P. Hill, Capt. George Williamson, Z. A. Patillo, Maj. John A. Graves, Thomas S. Poore, Richard J. Smith, J. T. Bailey, Nathaniel J Palmer, and G. N. Thompson.

Duplin—William E. Hill

Edgecombe—James S. Battle, L. D. Pender, Jas. Carney, and Irvin Thigpen.

Guilford—Rob't P. Dick and Wilson S. Hill, Jr.

Greene—E. G. Speight, and Dr. D. W. G. Ward.

Granville—John S. Eaton, W. R. White, T. O. McClanahan, and Dr. Kennon.

Halifax—B. F. Whitaker, J. H. Whitaker, and J. R. Mason.

Hyde—Peters P. Spencer.

Johnston—David Carrington, Lunceford Richardson, Linn B. Sanders, John H. Kennedy, and J. W. B. Watson.

Lincoln, Gaston, and Catawba—R. M. Saunders, Perrin Busbee, and Wm. W. Holden, (Alternates.)

Lenoir—John L. Lee and George Jones.

Mecklenburg—Green W. Caldwell.

Moore—J. L. Bryan.

Montgomery—Dr. C. Peacock and W. M. Peacock.

Martin—Asa Biggs.

Nash—Gen. G. E. B. Singeltary, David A. McDaniel, Benj. Mann, T. G. A. Cooper, L. N. B. Battle, and Thomas M. Arrington.

New Hanover—James Fulton.

Northampton—Gen. Thos. J. Person, and John W. Pugh.

Onslow—J. F. Spicer and L. W. Humphreys.

Orange—William N. Pratt.

Person—C. S. Winstead, Samuel Jacobs, and George W. Brooks.

Richmond—Daniel McNeill and William Powell.

Robeson—John W. Powell and Wm. McNeill, Jr.

Rockingham—Robert P. Dick and Samuel P. Hill, (Alternates.)

Rowan—Dr. E. W. Brown.

Sampson—Matthew J. Faison, Thomas Holmes, J. D. Melvin, James S. Mathis, Isaac Boykin, Thomas J. Boykin, and S. E. Williams.

Stokes—Henry Brooks

Surry—Robert P. Dick, (Alternate.)

Union—Green W. Caldwell.

Warren—Henry Harris.

Wake—Romulus M. Saunders, James B. Shepard, Duncan K. McRae, L. O'B. Branch, Moses A. Bledsoe, Burwell Rollins, Col. Willis Whitaker, Simon Smith, Wm. R. Poole, William H. Jones, Dr J. J. W. Tucker, O. L. Burch, J. J. Biggs, Jere. Nixon, W. W. Holden, John B. Johns, Isaac H. Rogers, Wm. A. Allen, Dr. W. R. Scott, Paschal B. Butt, Col. Thomas G. Whitaker, Perrin Busbee, Maj. William J. Clarke, and Benj. B. Smith.

Wayne—John Exum, John V. Sherard, William Robinson, and Thomas Ruffin, Jr.

On motion, a Committee was directed to be appointed, one from each Congressional District represented, to report permanent officers for the Convention. The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen: Messrs. E. W. Brown, William Powell, Wilson S. Hill, Jr., Dr. D. A. Montgomery, Duncan K. McRae, John F. Spicer, Edwin G. Speight, and General Thomas J. Person.

On motion, the Convention adjourned to 3 o'clock, P. M.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Convention met according to adjournment, Col. Biggs, of Martin, in the Chair.

Mr. McRae, of Wake, from the Committee appointed to report permanent officers for the Convention, reported as President thereof the Hon. Robert Strange, of Cumberland; which report was unanimously concurred in.

Judge Strange was then conducted to the Chair by Mr. Hill of Caswell, and Gen. Singeltary of Nash, whence he returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him, in an eloquent and impressive manner.

Mr. McRae, from the same Committee, reported the following gentlemen as Vice Presidents of the Convention: John S. Eaton, Esq., of Granville, Hon. G. W. Caldwell of Mecklenburg, John Exum, Esq., of Wayne, and James S. Battle, Esq., of Edgecombe. The report was unanimously concurred in, and these gentlemen were conducted to their seats by Col. Biggs and Mr. Dick.

Mr. McRae, from the same Committee, reported as Secretaries of the Convention: Wm. H. Bayne of Cumberland, Wm. H. Jones and Wm. W. Holden of Wake; which report was also unanimously concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Birch, Mr. Ira Beckwith of Wake, was appointed Doorkeeper to this Convention.

On motion of Gen. Person, the rules of the House of Commons, as far as applicable, were adopted for the government of this Convention.

On motion of Mr. Dick, it was resolved to raise a Committee of two from each Congressional District represented, to report Resolutions and business for the consideration and action of this body; and on motion of Mr. Bayne, the Delegates from the respective Districts were requested to present to the Chairman the names of gentlemen to act on this Committee.—The following gentlemen were appointed:

2d District,	Dr. E. W. Brown.
3d "	W. M. Peacock, Dan'l McNeill.
4th "	Rob't P. Dick, Wilson S. Hill, Jr.
5th "	Samuel P. Hill, Dr. Robert Fooshee.
6th "	James B. Shepard, G. E. B. Singeltary.
7th "	Jesse G. Shepherd, James Fulton.
8th "	Edwin G. Speight, Wm. Robinson.
9th "	Asa Biggs, Thomas J. Person.

On motion, the Convention adjourned until Friday morning, ten o'clock.

FRIDAY, June 14th.

The Convention met according to adjournment.

Col. Biggs, from the Committee appointed to prepare Resolutions and other matter for the consideration of the Convention, reported as follows:

Resolved by this Convention, That our confidence in our principles as a party is not only undiminished, but strengthened; and that we are encouraged by past events as well as by the prospects of the future, still to adhere to those principles, and to press them on the attention and consideration of the people generally, as best calculated to carry out the views of the founders of our liberties and secure the rights of man.

2. *Resolved*, That after months of experience, we feel constrained to disapprove, in the most decided terms, of the Administration of Gen. Taylor; that we regard the President himself as having failed in the discharge of his high functions, by committing them to his Cabinet—a course wholly unprecedented; that by his course on the Slavery question he has contributed and is now contributing, as Mr. Clay himself has shown, to produce discord and agitation in the country, instead of concord and harmony; and that his course, from first to last, has realized the predictions of evil destined to flow from it which were made in the campaign by the Democratic party.

3. *Resolved*, That the Union of these States as formed by our forefathers, is dearer to us than every thing else, besides our vital interests and honor; that we will cherish it and stand by it, so long as it realizes in its operations the design of those who founded it as equals; but that, while we thus yield to none in our attachment to it, we are still determined, happen what may, to resist all palpable violations of the Constitution, and all attempts to wield this Government by a mere sectional majority, to the injury and degradation of the Southern people.

And WHEREAS, There are questions of an exciting and agitating character, now pending before the Congress of the United States, growing out of the long-continued and oft-repeated aggressions of the North upon Southern rights; and whereas, the agitation of these questions is fraught with imminent peril to the Union of these States: and whereas, it is greatly to be desired by every lover of his country, that an amicable settlement of all of them should be made, so that while the honor and dignity of the South are preserved, peace and harmony should be restored to the whole Confederacy; therefore

4. *Resolved*, That in common with a large portion of the people of this State and of the South, we desire the full and perfect settlement of all the agitating questions which now distract the country; we desire their settlement upon a basis of equal right and justice to all and every portion of the Union.

5. *Resolved*, That the "peculiar plan" originated and persisted in by the President and his Cabinet, will not have the effect of promoting harmony and concord, but leaves the Territorial questions unsettled, the door of agitation wide open, and the Union still involved in excitement and peril.

6. *Resolved*, That this continued persistence of President Taylor and his Cabinet in his "peculiar plan," is one out of many violations of his pledges given before his election—is a direct and unwarranted interference with, and an attempt to forestall the action of Congress; and is not in accordance with the proper duty of an American Executive.

7. *Resolved*, That the Compromise, known as the Missouri Compromise, was adopted in a spirit of mutual concession and conciliation; and though the South feels that it detracts from her Constitutional rights, yet for their love of the Union, this Convention is willing to abide by it, and would cheerfully see all the distracting questions settled on this basis.

8. *Resolved*, That an amendment to the Constitution of this State ought to be made, abolishing the land qualification for electors of Senators; and that the people ought to be permitted to elect the Judges for a term of years.

9. *Resolved*, That we have undiminished confidence in the ability, integrity, and sound principles of the Hon. DAVID S. REID, of the county of Rockingham; that his self-sacrifice and devotion to the cause in the canvass of 1848, deserves our highest praise and heartiest thanks; and we hereby again unanimously recommend him to the people as a proper candidate for the office of Governor of North Carolina at the ensuing election.

The Resolutions were read one by one, and unanimously adopted amid loud and prolonged applause.

Gen. Saunders was then called upon from all parts of the House, and he came forward and addressed the Convention for more than an hour in a most able, effective, and eloquent manner. He concluded by offering the following Resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, as in the opinion of this Convention, That the Slavery question is one of principle, and not of party; that the rights of the South are to be maintained, and the Constitution and the Union of the States preserved; and in the language of Mr. Jefferson, "if there be any amongst us who would wish to dissolve this Union, or to change its Republican forms, let them stand as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left to combat it."

The Hon. Green W. Caldwell was called on and spoke briefly, expressing his cordial approval of the Resolutions and the action of the Convention.

On motion it was resolved, that the Presiding officers of this Convention communicate to the Hon. David S. Reid his unanimous nomination for the office of Governor, and express to him in behalf of all the members of this body their request that he accept said nomination.

On motion of Mr. Shepherd, of Cumberland, it was ordered that the usual Democratic State Committee be appointed, two from each Congressional District, upon the suggestion of names by the Delegates from the respective Districts.

Maj. William J. Clarke, in response to a call, addressed the Convention in a forcible and eloquent manner; after which Mr. Shepard, of Wake, was called out, but declined to speak on account of a cold and sore throat.

Mr. McRae was then called for, and spoke for upwards of an hour, with his accustomed warmth, clearness, and ability.

In response to a call, Mr. Shepherd, of Cumberland, addressed the Convention briefly, but ably and effectively.

On motion of Mr. Dick, the thanks of the Convention were unanimously tendered to Gen. Saunders, for the very able and eloquent Speech with which he had favored this body.

The following Resolution, introduced by General Saunders, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are due and are hereby tendered to the President, Vice Presidents, and Secretaries of the Convention for their able and faithful discharge of duty; and also to the Committee on Resolutions for the admirable and very satisfactory manner in which they have performed the task assigned them.

The President of the Convention then rose, and spoke in animating and eloquent terms of the prospects of the party, and of the confidence with which they would enter upon the pending campaign. He paid a high compliment to Col. Reid, the nominee of the Democracy and said he could not resist this call, so unanimously and so heartily made upon him.

Col. Biggs, in rising to move an adjournment *sine die*, took occasion to say to those in the opposite party, who counted on divisions among the Democrats, that they would be disappointed: that the Democrats, in all portions of the State, would rally as one man to the support of Col. Reid.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die.*

ROBERT STRANGE, *President.*

JOHN S. EATON,
GREEN W. CALDWELL,
JOHN EXUM,
JAMES S. BATTLE, } *Vice Presidents.*

WILLIAM H. BAYNE,
WILLIAM H. JONES,
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, } *Secretaries.*

The Nashville Convention.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Nashville Convention, on the 10th inst. The address, in which they are discussed at length, has not yet been received:

1. *Resolved*, That the territories of the United States belong to the people of the several States as their common property; that the citizens of the several States have equal right to migrate, with their property, to those territories, and be protected in the enjoyment of their property, so long as the territories remain under the charge of the government.

2. *Resolved*, That Congress has no power to exclude from territory of the United States, property lawfully belonging to the States of the Union, and any act which may be passed by Congress to effect this result, is a plain violation of the constitution of the United States.

3. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of Congress to provide civil government for territories, as the spirit of American institutions forbids the maintenance of military governments in time of peace; and all laws heretofore existing in territories formerly belonging to foreign powers which interfere with the full enjoyment of religious freedom, the freedom of the press, trial by jury, and all other rights of person or property, as secured or recognized in the courts of the United States, are necessarily void; and so soon as such territories become American territory, it is the duty of the federal government to make early provisions for the enactment of those laws, which may be expedient and necessary to secure to the inhabitants and emigrants to such territories the full benefit of the constitution in assertion of their rights.

4. *Resolved*, That to protect property existing in the several States of the Union, the people of the States have invested the federal government with the powers of war and negotiations, and of sustaining armies and navies, and prohibit to the State authorities the exercise of the same powers; they made no distinction in the protection of the property to be defended, nor was it allowed to the federal government to determine what should be held as property; whatever the States hold as property, the government is bound to recognize and defend as such. Therefore, it is the sense of this Convention that all the acts of the federal government which tend to denationalize property of any description recognized in the constitution, in favor of the proprietors of other property, are acts directly opposed to the South.

5. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of the federal government to recognize, and firmly to maintain, the equal rights of the citizens of the several States in the territories of the United States, and to repudiate the power to make a discrimination between the proprietors of different species of property in the federal legislation. The fulfilment of this duty by the federal government would greatly tend to restore peace. The laws of the States relative to the protection to be afforded are perfectly plain, and any attempts to weaken or destroy the title of any citizen upon American territory, are plain and palpable violations of the fundamental law under which the government exists.

6. *Resolved*, That the slaveholding States cannot, and will not, submit to the enactment, by Congress, of any law imposing onerous conditions or restraints on individuals removing with their property into the territories of the United States, or to any law making discrimination of country and class between different sections of the Union—because it is the deliberate opinion of this Convention that the tolerance of Congress has given to the nation the impression that federal authority might be employed incidentally to subvert or weaken the institutions existing in a State which is confessedly beyond their jurisdiction and control—a main cause of the discord which menaces the existence of the Union, and which has well nigh destroyed the efficient action of the government itself.

7. *Resolved*, That the performance of this duty is required by the fundamental law of the Union; and the equality of the several States composing the Union cannot be disturbed without disturbing the frame of the American institutions. This principle is violated in the case of the citizens of the slaveholding States, if power to enter territories with their property is not lawfully acquired. In these States the warfare against this right is a war upon the constitution. The defenders of this right are defending the constitution; and those who deny or impugn its existence are unfaithful to the constitution; and if disunion follows, the destroyers of these rights are the disunionists.

8. *Resolved*, That the performance of its duties upon this principle, we declare, would enable Congress to remove the embarrassments in which the country is now involved. The vacant territories of the United States, no longer regarded as places of sectional rapacity and ambition, would be gradually re-occupied by inhabitants drawing to them, by their interests and feelings, institutions, based on the principles of the constitution; to them would be naturally applied governments formed on American ideas, and approved of by the constituents of that particular section.

9. *Resolved*, That a recognition of this principle would deprive the questions between Texas and the United States of their sectional character, and would leave them for adjustment, without disturbance from sectional prejudice and passions, upon the considerations of magnanimity and justice.

10. *Resolved*, That a recognition of this principle would infuse the principles of conciliation in the discussion and adjustment of this question, and would afford a guarantee of an early and satisfactory termination.

11. *Resolved*, That in the event of a dominant majority refusing to recognize the constitutional rights we assert, or continuing to deny the obligations of a federal government to maintain them, then it is the recommendation of this convention that the territories should be treated as property, and divided between the sections of the Union, so that the rights of both sections be adequately secured in their respective shares; that we are aware this course is open to great objections, but we are ready to acquiesce in the adoption of the line of 36 30 North latitude, extending to the Pacific ocean—an extreme concession upon consideration of what is due to the stability of one of our institutions.

12. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of the Convention that controversy should be ended, either by the recognition of the constitutional rights of the Southern people, or by an equitable partition of the territories; that the spectacle of a confederacy of States involved in quarrels over the events of a war in which the American arms were crowned with glory, is humiliating; that the incorporation of the Wilmot Proviso, in the offer of a settlement—a proposition which the States regard as disparaging and dishonorable—is degrading to the country; the termination of this controversy by the disruption of the confederacy would be a climax to the shame which attaches to the difficulty, and which it is the paramount duty of Congress to avoid.

13. *Resolved*, That this Convention will not consent that Congress shall adjourn without making an adjustment of this controversy; and in the condition in which the Convention finds the question before Congress, it does not feel at liberty to discuss the methods.

A Grand Encampment of the E. O. of I. R. was instituted at Portsmouth Va., on the 7th inst., M. W. G. S. D., William Hannigan, of New York, officiating. Subjoined is a list of the officers for the ensuing year:

W. G. S. D., William Williams, Portsmouth, Va.
W. G. J. D., A. T. McCallum, Wilmington, N. C.
W. G. R., W. J. Hayes, Norfolk, Va.
W. G. Q., Zoar Grant, Portsmouth, Va.
W. G. G. K. A. W. Mills, Norfolk, Va.
W. G. M., James D. Moody, Norfolk, Va.
W. G. C., Wm. Rickardson, Portsmouth, Va.
D. Moreland, Norfolk, Va.,
A. T. McCallum, Wilmington, N. C. } Grand Representatives.

Chapel Hill Commencement.

The Commencement Exercises of our cherished State University, took place on Thursday last—the 6th of June. We learn that there was a very large concourse of persons in attendance, and that every thing passed off in a remarkable pleasant manner.—On Tuesday evening the declaimers selected from the Freshman Class, acquitted themselves with credit. On Wednesday morning, Hon. Jas. C. Dobbin, of Fayetteville, delivered a capital address before the two Literary Societies, which was regarded as a most rich and beautiful production. On the evening of the same day, Dr. T. H. Wright, of Wilmington, made an eloquent and feeling address to the Alumni Association, after which the representatives from the Sophomore class declaimed.

The Valedictory sermon, delivered by the Rev. Dr. Hooper, was regarded by all who heard it, as a most highly finished and excellent discourse.

The following was the order of exercises for Commencement day:

FORENOON.

Sacred Music, by the Salem Band.

PRAYER.

1. Oration. Latin Salutatory. Richard Hines, Jr., Raleigh.
2. Oration. "Quo Difficilius Hoc Præclarius." Washington C. Kerr, Greensboro'.
3. Oration. Influence of Religion on Law. John Manning, Jr., Norfolk, Va.
4. Oration. Infidelity. Benjamin R. Huske, Fayettelle.
5. Oration. "Vincat Utilitas." Edward C. Chambers, Montgomery county.
6. Oration. The co-operation of Christianity and Philosophy towards the civilization of Mankind. Wm. H. Johnston, Tarboro'.

AFTERNOON.

1. Oration. Dismemberment of Poland. Richard Whitfield, Demopolis, Ala.
2. Oration. Honor to the distinguished dead—its influence upon the character of a nation. Julius A. Caldwell, Salisbury.
3. Oration. The early history of N. Carolina. Lawrence Smith, Scotland Neck
4. Oration. Revolutions and reforms of the XIX century. Thomas Settle Jr., Rockingham co.
5. Oration. Reformation of the XVI century. Henry Hardie, Raleigh.
6. The reading of the Annual Report.
7. The conferring of Degrees
8. Oration. The Valedictory. John Hill, Wilmington.
9. Sacred Music.
10. Benediction.

The following young gentlemen received the degree of A. B.

Joel Clifton Blake,	Washington C. Kerr,
G. F. Cain,	Johannes Manning, Jr.
Julius A. Caldwell,	Jacobus R. Mendenhall,
A. Holt Carrigan,	Robertus H. Sandford,
E. Coke Chambers,	Thomas Settle, Jr.,
J. LaFayette Gorrell,	Josephus G. Small,
Robertus A. Hairston,	Robertus L. Smith,
Henricus Hardie,	Samuel I. Whitfield,
Madison Hawkins,	Richardus Whitfield,
Johannes Hill,	G. J. Whyte,
Richardus Hines, Jr.,	Gulielmus H. Johnson,
Benjamin R. Huske.	

Raleigh Star.

Post Office Department.

The increased intercourse between the United States and Europe, consequent upon the increase of steamers plying to and from, and upon the facilities of mail transportation established by international arrangements, is strikingly illustrated by the statistics of the New York city post office for the last month.

The total number of foreign letters, including those from California, received at and sent from the post office in that city for the first twenty-nine days in May, was three hundred and fourteen thousand three hundred and fifty. Forty-one thousand five hundred were received from California, and twenty five thousand three hundred were sent thither. The largest European mail received was by the Europa, on the 23d, amounting to twenty-six thousand five hundred. The largest sent to Europe was by the Canada, on the 8th, amounting to 31,300 letters.

The largest California mail received was by the Georgia, on the 7th, amounting to 23,700 letters; the largest California mail sent was by the Ohio, on the 28th, amounting to 15,400.

These statistics, it will be observed, relate only to foreign letters, and to letters received by sea from California. The increase of domestic correspondence, since the establishment of the present rates of postage, has been commensurate, we presume, if no more, with the enlargement of foreign intercouse by the mails. So great indeed has been the increase of the former, that the reduction of the rates of postage from their former standard has resulted in an increased revenue to the Department; and there are many advocates of a still further reduction, on the ground that it can be made without loss of income, while the public convenience and the business interests of the country would be promoted by it.

New York Journal of Com.

THE COTTON CROP.—A gentleman just arrived in this place from Texas, having come by the land route through Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, and having had a fine opportunity to notice the condition of the crops in those regions, informs us that throughout the entire route the Cotton crop was in a most deplorable condition. In Arkansas, the planters generally had despaired of raising any considerable crop of cotton, and many had ploughed up their cotton fields and planted corn. In Missisippi and Louisiana, the cotton was not only in a miserable condition on account of unfavorable weather, but was suffering severely from the ravages of the cotton louse. In Alabama the crop looked a little more favorable than in the States farther West, but even in that State the prospects were more gloomy than they have been for years previous.

Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer.

ALABAMA CASTOR OIL.—Six barrels of castor oil, from the plantation of Robert Dickens, Perry county, were received on Tuesday, says the Mobile Tribune, and sold at $2 per gallon. The quality of this oil is superior to any brought to this market. E. K. Carlisle has already sold this season for Mr. Dickens some fifty barrels of castor oil, at prices ranging from $2 to $2 50 per gallon. The complete success of Mr. Dickens in this new branch of industry, will probably induce others to embark in it.

Alabama Journal.

Willis once said, in speaking of Daniel Webster's style, that "every sentence weighed a pound." Here are one or two that average considerably over that weight:—

"New England, it is well known, is the chosen seat of the abolition presses and the abolition societies. Here it is, principally, that the former cheer the morning, by full columns of lamentations over the fate of human beings, free by nature, and by a law above the constitution; but sent back, nevertheless, chained and manacled, to slavery and to stripes. And the latter refreshed themselves from daily toil, by orgies of the night, devoted to the same outpourings of philanthropy, mingling, all the while, their anathemas at what they call 'man catching,' with the most horrid and profane abjurations of the Christian Sabbath, and indeed of the whole Divine Revelation. They sanctify their philanthropy by irreligion and profanity; they manifest their charity by contempt of God and his commandments."

IMPROVEMENT IN SADDLES.—Mr. George Fisher, of Raleigh, N. C., has invented a very excellent improvement on riding saddles, which will enable the equestrian to ride the "flying courser" with a great deal more ease and pleasure than with the old kind of saddles, and it will also be easier for the animal. The improvement consists in having the seat of the saddle portable, or capable of being detached from the pad, (the old ones are fastened,) and by constructing the inside of the seat on both sides, and the surface of the pad in such a way that coiled or eclliptical springs may be placed between the seat and the pad, thus preventing jolting or jarring, by graduating the irregularity of action, and enabling the rider to sit and enjoy a gentle easy motion on horseback.

BRAGG'S ARTILLERY.—Capt. Henry B. Judd, of the 3d Artillery, arrived some days ago at Jefferson Barracks, with twenty-two men, the remnant of the gallant band who acquired such glory on the hard fought fields in Mexico. They have come from Santa Fe in Mexico.

CATHOLICS IN IRELAND.—A Roman Catholic parish priest, connected with the county of Limerick, stated lately, that at least *one-half* the Roman Catholic population had diminished in Ireland within the last six years, whilst the Protestants have increased in number.

☞Professor WEBSTER has been refused a new trial.

Thirty-First Congress—First Session.

TUESDAY, June 11th.—SENATE.

After some unimportant morning business, the compromise bill was taken up, and Mr. Cass spoke in reply to Mr. Benton's speech of yesterday.

He argued that the union of the measures in one bill strengthened each measure, and that California suffered no delay nor detriment from it.

He argued against the Wilmot proviso and against the Executive plan. He reviewed and replied to the article in the Republic which explains and vindicates the President's views, in an official form. He showed that it was the duty of Congress to provide governments for New Mexico and Utah, and that, if this was not done, the agitation of the slavery question would be continued. He advocated the offer to Texas, and pointed out the danger that would result from leaving the question unsettled.

Mr. Dayton followed, and advocated the President's plan of bringing in New Mexico as a State.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 11 o'clock, and immediately resumed the discussion of the California question.

Mr. Howard, of Texas, opened the debate, and was followed by Mr. McDowell, of Va.

Before Mr. McD. had proceeded a half hour in his able speech, the hour (1 o'clock) for terminating the debate had arrived, when, objection being made to continuing the debate, Mr. Jones, of Tenn., stated that several important amendments ordered had not been printed, and moved that the committee rise, with a view to adjournment till to-morrow, when the printing will have been executed. This motion was lost.

The Chair stated that Mr. Doty's bill to admit California was in order, and that the amendment of the gentleman from Mo., (Mr. Green,) to the first section of the bill, was first in order.

Mr. Green's amendment, adopting the Missouri compromise line of 36 deg. 30 min. North for the Southern boundary of California, running through to the Pacific Ocean, was then read.

He supported it in a few remarks, showing that the State would then be immensely large.

Mr. Seddon then offered an amendment providing that the territory South of 36 deg. 30 min. should be subject to settlement by those holding slave property. He supported the enactment of the Missouri compromise line in some few remarks.

Mr. Stanton, of Ky., moved an amendment providing that the States which may be formed South of 36 deg. 30 min., shall be admitted into the Union, whether they adopted slavery constitutions or not.

Messrs. Meade, McWillie, and Venable, continued the discussion.

Mr. Ashmun moved to amend the amendment of Mr. Green so as to confine the Missouri compromise line to the State of California alone.

After this proposition was made, there were several propositions for profound amendments, upon which to hang speeches under the five minutes rule; also two or three appeals from the decision of the Chair, for and against those amendments. After they were decided, the committee rose, and the House, at 3½ o'clock, adjourned till to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, June 12th.—SENATE.

The bill to grant swamp lands to certain States for the purpose of reclamation at their expense, was considered and passed.

The adjustment bill was taken up—the question being on the motion to postpone it till March 4th, 1851.

Mr. Dayton continued, and concluded his speech against the bill.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Clay, Davis of Miss., Foote, Benton, Yulee, Shields, and Turney.

All the amendments offered in relation to the Texan boundary were rejected. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. P. King, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole, and took up the California question.

Messrs. Stanton, Morse, and Schenck, severally addressed the House.

Various amendments were offered to the amendment of Mr. Green, which were voted down.

Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, moved to amend the amendment as follows:

Resolved, however, That it shall be no objection to the admission into the Union of any State which may hereafter be formed out of territory lying South of the parallel of latitude of 36 deg. 30 min., that the constitution of said State may authorize or establish African slavery therein.

This amendment was debated by Messrs. Stanton of Tenn., Seddon and Baker; but before action thereon, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, June 13.—SENATE.

The committee bill was taken up—the motion of Mr. Turney pending to strike out all that relates to Texas.

Mr. Webster spoke briefly against the motion; urging the expediency of an interposition by this government between Texas and New Mexico.

Mr. Seward said Texas had not a shadow of title to any part of New Mexico.

Mr. Clemens said he had no doubt that the whole territory claimed by Texas, belonged to her; but the Senate decided otherwise. He moved now to fill the blank with one million of dollars, which was all that was due to Texas on account of the duties on imports into Texas, collected by the U. States since her admission.

Mr. Clay hoped the motion would be voted down. He denied that this bill had delayed the public business and prevented the admission of Texas. Those who resisted the committee, were liable to the charge. On the 13th July, the motion was made by Mr. Foote to appoint the committee. Had it been done, according to usage, we might long ago have acted. But by perseveringly resisting the appointment of a committee, the long delay was occasioned. The course of this minority was the cause of this embarrassment of the public business in this branch of Congress.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Clay, Foote, Houston, Benton and Webster; on which occasion Benton, as usual, made himself appear perfectly ridiculous. Mr. Underwood took the floor, but did not feel like speaking after such a scene as had just passed, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 12 o'clock, and went into committee on the California question, Mr. Boyd in the chair.

The chairman stated that the following was the pending amendment to the amendment of Mr. Green, adopting the Missouri compromise line as the southern boundary of California—

"Provided that it shall be no obstacle to the admission into the Union of any State which may hereafter be formed out of the territory lying south of the parallel of latitude of 36 deg. 30 min., that the constitution of said State may authorize or establish slavery therein."

The proposition was debated undr the five minutes rule by Messrs. Thompson, of Miss.; Stevenson, of Ga.; Wentworth; McLane, of Md.; Bocock, Featherston, Meade, Hilliard, and Hubbard, and the question was taken thereon, and decided in the negative: ayes 78, noes 89.

Mr. Seddon introduced an amendment to the Missouri Compromise proposition of Mr. Green, of Mo., as follows: "And at the time of its adoption intended and understood as a partition for the future, between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, of the territory of the United States, to the uttermost extent of its western limits, and as such was enacted mainly by the votes of the representatives from the non-slaveholding States."

A debate of an interesting and exciting character arose on this amendment, in which Messrs. Seddon, Brown, of Miss., Carter, Venable, Baker, Meade, Stanton, Toombs, Winthrop, Thompson, of Pa., Duer, Hall, Harris, of Ill., and McClennand, took part, when at 4 P. M. the committee rose and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, June 14th.—SENATE.

The adjustment bill was taken up, and Mr. Clemens' amendment to fill the blank with a million was rejected. Yeas 8; nays 25.

The debate on Mr. Turney's amendment to strike out all relating to Texas, was continued by Messrs. Butler, Rusk, Hale, Foote, and others.

A message of an Executive character was received from the President.

The motion of Mr. Turney, to strike out from the bill all relative to Texas, was rejected, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Butler, Chase, Clarke, Corwin, Davis of Mass., Davis of Miss., Dayton, Dodge of Wis., Green, Hale, Hamlin, Hunter, Mason, Miller, Seward, Smith, Soule, Spruance, Turney, Upham, Wales, Yulee—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Berrien, Bright, Cass, Clay, Cooper, Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Downs, Foote, Houston, Jones, Morton, Norris, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Shields, Sturgeon, Underwood, Walker, Webster, Whitcomb—27.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House refused, 81 to 122, to go into committee of the whole on the California question.

The committees were called for reports. The most important of these were those by Mr. McClernand, who reported a bill amendatory of the act to carry into effect certain provisions between the United States and China and the Ottoman Porte, approved August 11, 1848.

The bill being read by its title a first and second time, Mr. McClernand moved that the bill be now considered.

The bill was read a third time, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. McClernand explained that under the treaty with China, of 1844, the United States were authorized to extend their laws over China, with the limitation of their operation to citizens of the U. States, and to punish all such offenders against these laws. In pursuance of this, an act was passed in 1848 authorizing the Consuls to punish all citizens of the United States committing offences in China, "including *Macao*."

The words including *Macao* are exceptionable, and the Portuguese Government objects to them on the ground that Macao is no part of the Chinese dominions, but belongs to her, and has belonged for 300 years. Portugal objects to this language, and refused to receive an American Consul at Macao. The passage of this bill was to correct the mistake of including Macao as a part of the Chinese Empire.

Mr. Buel, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill to provide for the ascertainment and satisfaction of the claims of American citizens for spoliations committed by the French prior to the 31st July, 1801. The bill was read twice and referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Bayly, from the committee on ways and means, reported a bill making appropriation out of the revenue of the Post Office Department for its service for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1851.

Also, a bill making appropriation for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for the fulfilment of the treaty stipulations with the Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1851. These bills were committed to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. B. also reported a bill to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the judicial expenses of government for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850.

Mr. Bayly stated the great importance that this bill should be passed immediately. Unless it was done, some of the courts could not be held for the want of means of paying expenses. He moved that the rules be suspended, and that the House resolve itself into committee of the whole to consider this bill.

After some discussion, the motion was put and carried in the affirmative; and Mr. Boyd was called to the chair.

On motion, the bill was taken up, and

Mr. Bayly availed himself of this opportunity to explain the reasons why the general appropriation bills had not been reported earlier.

Mr. Schenck occupied the floor an hour in reply to Mr. Bayly, and the latter rejoined.

Two amendments were offered and rejected, when the committee rose and reported the bill, and it was passed. Adjourned.

SATURDAY, June 15th.—SENATE.

The Senate agreed to take a recess from Thursday next to the following Monday.

The adjustment bill was taken up, and Mr. Hale's amendment regulating appeals to the Supreme Court, was agreed to. After a short Executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In committee of the whole the California bill was taken up. Mr. Green's amendment being first in order, (which adops the Missouri Compromise line,) Mr. Inge moved to amend the amendment by allowing the people of the territories, when they form State constitutions for admission into the Union, to adopt or exclude African slavery, as they shall see proper. Mr. Inge supported the amendment in a few remarks. The debate was continued by Mr. Van Dyke and others, for and against it, during the remainder of the day without coming to a vote.

MONDAY, June 17th.—SENATE.

The adjustment bill was taken up, and Mr. Soule offered an amendment, providing that the territories shall come into the Union either as free or slave States, as the people of the same shall choose.

A discussion arose on the amendment, in which Messrs. Baldwin, Dayton, Cass, Webster, Seward, Soule, Atkison, Dodge of Iowa, Butler, Foote, and Miller, took part.

The amendment was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Bright, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Cooper, Davis of Miss., Dawson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mason, Morton, Norris, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Soule, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Wales, Webster, Whitcomb, Yulee—38.

NAYS—Messrs. Baldwin, Chase, Clarke, Davis of Mass., Dayton, Dodge of Wis., Greene, Hale, Miller, Smith, Upham, Walker—12.

Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House agreed to meet hereafter at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Mr. Burt moved a resolution, which was agreed to, calling upon the President of the United States to inform the House of the number of vessels, seamen, and guns, that have been employed under the treaty of Washington, in the suppression of the African slave trade; the cost of keeping up the said squadron, and the number of slaves captured and restored to their homes; and also the number of officers and seamen who haee died annually in said service since the making of the treaty.

Mr. Bayly moved a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the President of the United States to communicate to the House the amount of custom duties which have been collected in California, the expenditures therefrom, under what authority of law or instructions said expenditures were made, &c.

Mr. Sweetser, by unanimous consent, introduced a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the appointment of a select committee of five, to investigate whether the Secretary of the Treasury has not used or appropriated large amounts of money from the surplus fund, without authority of law, for objects, too, not contemplated by original appropriations.

On motion of Mr. Wentworth the rules were suspended, by yeas 131, nays 77, to enable him to offer a resolution instructing the committee of the whole to report the California bill of Mr. Doty to the House, on the next time said committee shall take up said bill for consideration.

TUESDAY, June 18.—SENATE.

The Compromise Bill was taken up, and after several ineffectual attempts at unimportant amendments, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was all day engaged in discussing a motion to reconsider the resolution of the day before, for the appointment of a select committee to investigate into alleged payments made by the Secretary of the Treasury out of the surplus fund, on account of the removal of the Florida Indians. The motion prevailing, a simple resolution of inquiry, addressed to the Secretary, was adopted as an amendment to the proposition; and pending the question of agreeing to the amended resolution, the House adjourned.

PAINE'S NEW GAS.—THE PATENT RIGHT.—The N. Y. Tribune confirms the report that a company in that city are about to buy out Paine's right to his newly discovered gas. The Tribune says the bargain is to this effect:

The conditions are that Mr. Paine shall bring a machine of his construction to New York and produce at a nominal expense, say five cents per thousand cubic feet, gas enough to light the Astor House for six successive nights. Before he commences, the parties in question are to deposit one hundred thousand dollars with some person acceptable to the proprietor—John C. Pedrick, Esq., of Boston, who has aided Mr. Paine in carrying on his experiments for the past two years—to be paid over to Mr. P. as soon as the trial is declared successful. This is by way of bonus or guarantee, in case there should be a failure to pay over to him the sum of One Million which is to render those parties part proprietors of the invention. The value of the patent for the United States (the city of Worcester excepted, which is reserved for Mrs. Paine) is fixed at ten Millions of dollars, and a joint stock Company is to be formed to manage it. In this Company Mr. Pedrick is to hold from one-third to one-half the stock; on the remaining part which he sells, the million handed over immediately on the success of the experiment is to be considered an installment, and the balance is to be made up by sales of rights.

OAK NECESSARY TO BUILD ONE SHIP.—The Railway Magazine says: By the report of the Commissioners of Land Revenue, it appears that a seventy-four gun ship contains about 2,000 tons, which, at the rate of a load and a half a ton, would give 30,000 loads of timber, and would require 2,000 trees of seventy-five years' growth. It has also been calculated that, as not more than forty oaks, containing a load and a half of timber in each, can stand upon one acre, fifty are required to produce the oaks necessary for every seventy-four gun ship.

From the Baltimore Argus.

Position of the Cabinet in Relation to the Compromise—The South in Danger.

Some of our Whig friends who rely for their political information upon those *enterprising* and *independent* journals, the American and Patriot of this city, are disposed to censure us for charging upon Gen. Taylor and his Cabinet hostility to the compromise, and opposition to a satisfactory adjustment of the exciting questions involved in the bills submitted by the committee of thirteen.

We excuse our friends for their doubts, for no one who rests upon the papers we have named for information, can be expected to know or understand the feelings of the country. We have occasionally supported our own views by testimony from the Whig press, intended as we believed, to arouse the public mind to the perils which environ us as a people, in consequence of the position of General Taylor and his Cabinet.

The original admirers or advocates of Gen. Taylor attempt to sever him from his Cabinet; and while they denounce in unmeasured terms the latter, they still attempt to shield him from culpability. But the intelligent people of this country understand too well the facts of the case to be thus misled. The Cabinet is but the agent of Gen. Taylor—its members were voluntarily selected by him as his *advisers*, and are removable at his own pleasure. It follows therefore indubitably, that their acts are his acts, and that whatever folly or criminality attaches to them, must of necssity attach to him. If Gen. Taylor disapproved of the policy of the Cabinet, it is in his power to remove them at any moment—and until he exercises that power he will be justly held accountable for all they do.

With these preliminary remarks, we submit the following from one of the leading Whig papers of the Empire State, and we ask our Whig friends especially to ponder well its contents:

"On the subject of slavery and the new territories, the cabinet is exhibiting their policy in such a way as will make the present Presidency memorable in the history of the country. The national popularity of General Taylor, and the reckless ambition of his cabinet, blended and mixed together, are about laying the foundation of a deep rooted and permanent change in the policy of this republic—a change that must pave the way to a general revolution, if not disunion, at no distant day.

"For twenty years past, the anti-slavery fanatics and socialists of the North had been endeavoring, with little success, to excite the anti-slavery feelings of the free States against the social institutions and constitutional rights of the South. The introduction of the Wilmot proviso as a party measure, springing out of the annexation of New Mexico and California, interfered at once with the system of government and the policy produced by the action of two parties in Congress and among the people. For the last two or three years, the discussion springing out of this proviso has agitated the country to an extreme length, and to a threatening result. Nothing, however, has been seriously apprehended from this isolated movement of the Northern factions, until, during the present administration, we see the cabinet installed in power under the popularity of General Taylor, rapidly assuming the anti-slavery ground, and making it constitute one of the first principles of their future course and policy.

"General Taylor has been in power more than a year; that year, however, has only been a series of experiments devised by his cabinet, in order to reach some platform where they could act upon these anti-slavery feelings and tendencies, with force and efficiency. The recent changes in the cabinet newspapers at Washington, and the like tone of various journals in their interests throughout the country indicate, upon the popularity of the Hero of Buena Vista, the cabinet are now rapidly assuming their meditated ground and devised policy, founded on the anti-slavery sentiments of the country, and in direct hostility to the interests and rights of the Southern States. The opposition which the Compromise of Mr. Clay begins to receive from the cabinet and its organs, acquires a tenfold force from the popularity of the President and his acquiescence in such a course by his cabinet. The Wilmot proviso policy, in practice—not in name—will be more than realized in the course taken by the cabinet and its organs; and there seems to be no probability of any other adjustment of the question, than the natural and inevitable application of that proviso to California and all the rest of the new territories.

"We are prepared to see General Taylor's administration, on these new and terrible elements among the people of the free States, ride over all attempts to pass an adjustment in Congress—overwhelm Mr. Clay and all the supporters of that compromise—and bring into the action of the general government new principles and a new policy, that will crush the Southern States in all their interest, in all their feelings, in due process of time. We were the first journal in the North who brought forward the name of General Taylor; the South backed the movement with their whole force and strength. What a terrible mistake has been made, not so much in the election of an amiable and patriotic man, as in that combination of obstinacy and ignorance of public affairs, which sustain an unprincipled cabinet, that, to hide its corruptions and plunderings of the treasury, is calling into power and existence the frightful fanaticism which has been slumbering in the North for half a century, and which, installed in the government as a leading light and principle of policy, will, sooner or later, sever this confederacy into fragments, and destroy the hopes of an expecting world and future ages!"

NEVER GET ANGRY.—It does no good. Some sins have a seeming compensation or apology, a present gratification of some sort, but anger has none. A man feels no better for it. It is really a torment, and when the storm of passion has cleared away, it leaves one to see that he has been a fool. And he has made himself a fool in the eyes of others too.—Who thinks well of an ill-natured churlist man, who has to be approached in the most guarded and cautious way? Who wishes him for a neighbor, or a partner in business? He keeps all about him in nearly the same state of mind as if they were living next door to a hornet's nest or a rabid animal. And as to the prosperity in business, one gets along no better to get angry. What if business is perplexing, and everything goes by contraries? Will a fit of passion make the winds more propitious, the ground more productive, the markets more favorable? Will bad temper draw customers, pay notes, and make creditors better natured? If men, animals, or senseless matters cause trouble, will getting "mad" help matters?—make men more subservient, brutes more docile, wood and stone more tractable? An angry man adds nothing to the welfare of society. He may do some good, but more hurt. Heated passion makes him a firebrand, and it is a wonder if he does not kindle flames of discord on every hand. Without much sensibility, and often bereft of reason, he speaketh like the piercing of a sword, and his tongue is as an arrow shot out. He is a bad element in any community, and his removal would furnish occasion for a day of thanksgiving.

Since, then, anger is useless, needless, disgraceful, without the least apology, and found "only in the bosom of fools," why should it be indulged at all.

Boston Republican.

A Troop of Galphins.

The Washington Union makes a catalogue of the claims refused by former Cabinets and granted by the present. These are:

"*The Francia Claim,*" originating in 1810, rotten in the beginning, and refused by every administration since—by Clay in 1826, among others—now it is paid—principal $12.775, with interest for 50 years, at six per cent., about $40,000.

"*The Benson Claim,*" less than ten years old, rejected by Tyler and the other administrations, allowed and paid. Amount not stated.

"*The Barron Claim,*" $40,000, refused by former administrations—granted by this—now under investigation of Congress.

"*The Ewing Claim,*" $77.000, for goods sold the Menominee Indians, refused by Gov. Marcy and Mr. Medil—under investigation.

"*The Alabama Claim,*" $80,000, resuscitated by Meredith, and paid by him.

"*The Allen Claim,*" only $5.500 paid to J. W. Allen, of Cleveland, for two months' services collecting rents of mineral lands in Lake Superior.

These, with the Mammoth Galphin included, amount in the aggregate to a million of dollars, paid by Cabinet officers, without warrant or authority of law.

A SINGULAR MISTAKE.—Yesterday a child was born in the southern part of the city, of so delicate a frame that the half dozen ladies in attendance concluded that it could not survive but a few hours at most, whereupon they determined to send for the Priest and have it christened, that it might at least die with a name attached to it. The Reverend gentleman soon arrived, and was informed by the ladies that the child was a girl, and might be christened Sarah Ann. The ceremony was duly performed, and soon after, the little stranger brightened up, and is now in a fair way of making not a woman, but a man, for Sarah Ann turned out to be a boy, but will always be a girl by name, for we believe when a child is once christened in the Catholic Church, the name cannot be altered. This was a strange mistake, but they say mistakes will occur in the best regulated families.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
Chestnut Street, above Seventh St., Philadelphia.

IS central, in the immediate vicinity of the most important public Institutions—the best and most fashionable places of business—and the attractive public squares of the city. In the important requisites of light and ventilation, two principal objects aimed at in the recent enlargement and thorough improvement of this House, it is not exceeded, perhaps, by any establishment in America. To strangers, therefore, its position is peculiarly desirable.

The subscriber returns thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage they have extended to him, and assures them that he will endeavor to merit a continuance of their favors. A. F. GLASS.

Philadelphia, June 21, 1850 41-7t

MARRIED,

In New Hanover county, recently, Mr. DAVID POWELL, to Miss QUILLY FELLOW.

In Chatham county, Mr. LARKIN VESTAL, to Miss TAMAR ALBRIGHT, daughter of WM. ALBRIGHT, Esq.

In Fayetteville, on the 11th inst., by Rev. JOSEPH C. HUSKE, Mr. ISAAC B. HAWLEY, to Miss MARIA LOUISA, daughter of Mr. WM. H. HARDIN.

In Robeson county, on the 6th inst., Mr. JOHN A. DAVIS, to Miss MARY B., daughter of Col. NEILL REGAN.

DIED,

In this town, on the 13th inst., JOHN THOMAS, only child of WM. T. and SUSAN J. NEWELL, aged 9 months and 10 days.

In this town, on the 20th inst., WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, infant son of WM. A. and SARAH GWYER, aged 10 months and 20 days.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral at 10 o'clock this morning.

In Fayetteville, on the 14th., MRS. SARAH GEE, wife of Mr. JAMES R. GEE, aged about 57.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 19th ult., of Paralysis, Major THEOPHILUS FALLS, of Statesville, Iredell county, in the 55th year of his age.

In Edenton, on the 5th inst, Mr. JOHN H. BARCLIFT, late Editor of the Edenton Sentinel.

Recently, in Russell county, Ala., Mr. LEMUEL INGRAM, formerly of Anson county, N. C.

Commercial.

FAYETTEVILLE, June 18.—Brandy, peach, 75 a 85; apple, 50 a 55c per gall.; Beeswax, 18; Bacon, 7 a 7½; Bagging, 15 a 20; Cotton, 11¼ a 12; Corn, 75 a 80; Coffee, 10 a 11; Cheese, 9 a 11; Copperas, 2½ a 3; Candles, 15; Flour, $5 a $5½; Feathers, 28 a 30; Flaxseed, $1 25; Green Hides, 3 a 4½; Dry do., 6 a 10; Swede Iron, 5 a 6; English do., 3½ a 4; Indigo, 1 a 1½; Lime, $1 75 a $2 00; 4-4 Brown Sheetings, 7½c.; Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 18c.; Lard, 6¼ a 7½; Sole Leather, 20½; Bar Lead, 6½ a 7; Molasses, 25 a 30; Cut Nails, 5; Oats, 40; Linseed Oil, 90c; Brown Sugar, 6 a 9c; Loaf do. 11 a 12½; Sack Salt, $1 50; Alum do. 45 a 50; Shingles, $2 a $2½; Tallow, 10; Wheat; 75 a 80; Whiskey, 35 a 36; Wool, 11 a 12½; White Lead, 2 a 2¼.

NEW YORK, June 15th.—NAVAL STORES.—The market for Turpentine is without change; Tar remains very dull; common Rosin is rather less active: White has declined 25 a 50 cents from the highest rates of a few weeks since; and Spirits Turpentine with very little inquiry except in small lots has been sold lower; the sales are 800 bbls. North County Turpentine (embracing all received) at $2 75 per. 280 lbs. 600 Wilmington common Rosin, (part afloat,) $1 20; 400 White, $3 a $4 75 per 280 lbs.; 400 Spirits Turpentine in lots, 32 a 33 cents, cash.

NEW YORK, June 18—6 P. M.—The flour market is steady. Sales of 11,000 bbls. at 5 31 a $5 56½ for common State brands; pure Genesee, 5 18 a $5 25; Southern, 5 62 a $5 68. Corn meal and rye flour, $2 49 per bbl.

BOSTON, June 12th.—NAVAL STORES.—For Spirits Turpentine the market is pretty firm, with a fair demand. We notice further sales of 150 bbls. at 34c., cash, and 50 bbls. at equal to 35c. per gal., cash. In Tar we have only to notice small sales at $1 75 a $1 87½ for North County and Wilmington, 6 mos. Common Rosin, in small lots, at $1 20 a $1 25; and Pitch $1 37½ a $1 50 per bbl., 6 mos.

CHARLESTON, June 19th.—COTTON—There was a material improvement in the demand for Cotton yesterday, the transactions having reached fully 1800 bales, and the market exhibited more firmness than it had done for several preceding days. The sales were as follows:—35 bales at 10¾; 46 at 10¾; 23 at 11; 60 at 11¼; 50 at 11½; 138 at 11¾; 30 at 11½; 200 at 12; 243 at 12¼; 376 at 12¼; 53 at 12½; 511 at 12½; and 28 bales at 12½c.

NEWBERN, June 19th.—NAVAL STORES.—Turpentine, yellow dip, $2 10 to $2 15; virgin, $2 75; scrape, $1 25.

BALTIMORE, June 18th.—Flour $5 31½ a $6. Wheat, $1 17½ a $1 30. Corn 56 a 61c. Oats 40 a 43. Whiskey 26c. per gal.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

THE General Commissioners of the North Carolina Railroad, hereby announce that at a Meeting held by them, at Chapel Hill on the 5th and 6th days of June 1850, it was ascertained, from additional returns made by the local Commissioners, that the sum of one Million of dollars had been subscribed in the capital stock of the said Company: and the first installment, of five dollars per share, on the said sum of one million of dollars, to wit: the sum of fifty thousand dollars, having been received by the Treasurer of this Board, the said Commissioners preferred and certified duplicate declarations of the foregoing facts, with the names of the subscribers, and the amounts by them respectively subscribed appended thereunto, and have caused one of the said declarations to be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State according to the requirements of the 5th section of the act of the General Assembly, ratified the 27th day of January 1849, entitled "An act to incorporate the North Carolina Railroad Company."

And the said General Commissioners by virtue of the powers vested in them, by the act of Assembly aforesaid, do therefore hereby make known, that the said company shall be regarded as formed for the purposes mentioned in said act from the aforesaid 6th day of June one thousand Eight hundred and fifty; and they do further give notice that they have appointed a meeting of the stockholders of said company to be held in the town of Salisbury on Thursday the 11th day of July next, to receive the report of the proceedings of this Board, and to take such further action under the charter of the said company, as may be authorized and required by the same, at which every stockholder is requested to attend in person or by proxy.

And this Board stands adjourned to the time and place test aforesaid.

(Signed) WILLIAM C. MEANS, of Concord.
JOHN B. LORD, of Salisbury.
RICHARD WASHINGTON, of Waynesboro'.
HENRY B. ELLIOTT, of Randolph.
JAMES M. LEACH, of Lexington.
JOHN M. MOREHEAD, of Greensboro'.
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, of Hillsboro'.
NATHAN A. STEDMAN, of Pittsboro'.
LEMUEL P. HARGRAVE, of Lexington.

June 6th 1850 [r. reg.] 41-3t

Office Wilmington & Manchester Railroad Comp'y,
MARION C. H., S. C., June 15, 1850.

THE Stockholders of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company, are hereby notified that the sixth instalment of five dollars per share is required to be paid on or by the first day of July, 1850.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN McRAE, Jr., Treasurer.

June 21, 1850 41-2t

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The next annual meeting of the Stockholders in the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company will be held in Pittsboro', on the 18th day of July next.

It is confidently hoped that the great importance and present progression of this improvement will draw together a large attendance of Stockholders and visitors.

S. McLENAHAN, President.

Pittsboro', June 18, 1850. 41-4t

Dr. B. A. KENNEDY, DENTAL SURGEON,
(Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery,)

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Wilmington and public generally. He is prepared to perform, on the latest and most approved principles, all operations in his profession. Incorruptible Artificial Teeth inserted, from one to an entire set, on gold plate.—Whole upper set inserted on the atmospheric principle; having made an improvement in this mode of inserting Teeth, he confidently recommends it as answering the purpose of mastication, &c. They can be taken out and put back at pleasure by the wearer, be worn with comfort, and cannot be detected from the natural Teeth. All operations warranted to give satisfaction, and not to be surpassed by any operator in the United States. Irregularities in children's Teeth corrected.

☞ Office formerly occupied by Dr. WARE. 41

A CARD.

THE undersigned begs leave to return his thanks to those of his friends and fellow-citizens who kindly and generously used their exertions in his behalf during the fire of Wednesday night, which destroyed his office.

June 15, 1850 41-1t] H. NUTT.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and debtors that in the fire of Wednesday night last, which destroyed his office, most of his books and papers, bonds, notes, and other evidences of debt, were so mutilated and defaced by fire and water as to make it necessary to renew the same; he therefore requests all those indebted to him, either by bond, note or otherwise, to come forward at the earliest possible moment and renew or acknowledge the same, which he will consider a great favor, as the confusion in which his business is thrown by this calamity, will necessarily confine him closely at home for weeks or months, and prevent him from waiting upon them for that purpose. Please, gentlemen, come forward without delay and assist me in straightening up my affairs in the best manner I can. I can be found at my office in the brick building on Front Street, near and above my old office. H. NUTT.

June 15, 1850 41-3t

CARTHAGE
MALE AND FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE Fall Session in this Institution will commence on Monday, the 8th of July next, under the superintendence of the subscriber.

Rates of Tuition in each Department, for a session of five months, are $8, $12, and $15, according to the progress of the student. Extras, in the Female Department: Music, $16; Use of Instrument, $3; Drawing and Painting, $5; Wax Flowers and Fruit, $10; French, Latin, or Greek Language, $5.

Board, including washing, lights, &c., can be had in the village at $7, and in the neighborhood at $6 per month.

A. C. McNEILL, Principal.

Carthage, June 6, 1850 [obs] 41-4t

$50 REWARD.

THE above reward will be given to any person who furnishes sufficient proof to convict any white person of harboring and enticing the negro girl SALLY, a slave. Said SALLY runaway from the subscribers on the 15th of April last, and has not since been heard of.

BRAY & AUGUSTINE.

Wilmington, June 21, 1850 41-3t

Wholesale Prices Current.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1850.

BACON, per pound.				NAVAL STORES,	
Hams,	$ 8	a $ 8½		Turpentine, per bbl. 280 lbs.	
Middlings,	6½	a 7½		Yellow Dip,	1 90 a 2 00
Shoulders,	6	a 6½		*Virgin Dip,	a 2 50
Hog round,	7	a 7½		Hard,	1 10 a ...
Western,	6	a 6½		Tar,	0 00 a 1 20
BEANS, per bush.				Pitch,	0 00 a 1 00
White,	65	a 70		Rosin, No. 1, per lb	a 1¼
BEESWAX,				Do. No. 2,	0 00 a 0 00
Per pound,	18	a 20		Do. No. 3,	a 85
BUTTER,				Sp'ts Turp., per gallon,	a 24
Per pound,	20	a 22		Varnish, per gal.	20 a 22
BEEF, per bbl.				OIL, per gallon.	
N. Mess,	12 50	a 14 00		Sperm,	1 00 a 1 40
Do. Prime,	7 00	a 9 00		Linseed, N C	80 a 85
BEEF CATTLE,				Neats Foot,	00 a 0 00
Per 100 lbs.,	4 00	a 6 50		PEAS, per bushel.	
CORN,				Ground,	0 00 a 0 00
Per bushel,	65	a 70		Black Eye,	a 65
Meal, bush,	a	70		Cow,	a 70
COFFEE, per lb.				PORK, per barrel.	
Rio,	10½	a 11		Nor. Mess,	12 50 a 13 00
St. Domingo,	9½	a ...		Do. Prime,	a 10 50
Laguyra,	11½	a 12½		Fresh, per lb.	0 a 0
Cuba,	00	a 00		POTATOES.	
Java,	13	a 15		Irish, bbl.,	0 00 a 0 00
CANDLES, per lb.				Sweet, bush.,	60 a 75
Tallow,	12½	a 16		POULTRY.	
Sperm,	40	a 50		Chickens, live,	15 a 25
Adamantine,	30	a 32		Do. dead,	00 a 00
EGGS, per dos.,	12½	a 16		Turkeys, live,	a ...
FEATHERS,				Do. dead,	a ...
Per pound,	00	a 35		RICE, per 100 lbs.	
FLOUR, per barrel.				Clean, cash,	3 25 a 3 50
Canal,	7 00	a 8 00		Rough, bush.,	00 a 00
Fayetteville,	5 75	a 6 25		SALT, per bushel.	
HAY, per 100 lbs.				Turks Island,	00 a 20
North River,	a	81		Liv'l sack,	95 a 1 10
Eastern,	a	95		SOAP, per lb.	4 a 6
IRON, per lb.,	4½	a 5½		SHINGLES, per M.	
LARD, per lb.				Country,	1 50 a 2 00
No. Carolina,	7½	a 8		Contract,	0 00 a 3 00
Western,	6½	a 7		STEEL, per lb.,	12 a 25
LIME, per barrel.				STAVES, per M.	
Thomastown,	a	75		W. O. barrel,	
LUMBER, River, per M.				rough,	00 00 a 16 25
Floor. B'ds,	a	...		Ash Head'g,	a 8 25
Wide do.	a	00		R. O. hhd.,	
Scantling,	a	....		dressed,	00 00 a 00 00
LIQUORS, per gallon.				Do. rough,	0 00 a 00 00
N. E. Rum,	30	a 34		SUGAR, per pound.	
Gin,	30	a 34		New Orleans,	5½ a 6½
Whiskey, rec.,	a	..		Do. N. O. do.,	28 a 30
Do. N. O. do.,	28	a 30		Porto Rico,	6¼ a 7
Do. Old Nick,	00	a 75		St. Croix,	7 a 8½
Apple Brandy,	35	a 45		Loaf,	10½ a 11
Peach do.,	00	a 90		TIMBER, per M.	
MOLASSES, per gall.				Shipping,	a 8 25
West Indies,	19	a 20		Mill, prime,	a 6 00
New Orleans,	00	a 00		Do ord'y,	4 00 a 5 25
MACKEREL, per bbl.				Do. inf'r,	a ...
No. 1,	0 00	a 0 00		TALLOW,	
No. 2,	0 00	a 0 00		Per pound,	7 a 8
No. 3,	7 00	a 7 50		WINES, per gallon.	
MULLETS,				Madeira,	70 a 5 00
Per barrel,	4 00	a 4 50		Port,	1 25 a 4 00

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1850.

Authorized Agents.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N. C.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
Dr. SHERWOOD, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
B. S. KOONCE, Richland, Onslow county.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
VOLNEY B. PALMER is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Journal, in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and receipt for payment for the same.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

Interesting Commercial and Marine Statistics.

WASHINGTON, June 1.

I send you below some scraps of interest which have not, I believe, been published. Comparative statements are also given for the year 1848.

	Tons.	
American tonnage entered the ports of the U. States for 1849	2,658,321	*Increase.*
Ditto for 1848	2,392,482	265,839
American tonnage cleared from the U. States for 1849	2,753,724	
Ditto for 1848	2,461,280	292,444
Foreign tonnage entered the U. States for 1849	1,710,515	
Ditto for 1848	1,405,191	305,324
Foreign tonnage cleared from the U. States for 1849	1,675,709	
Ditto for 1848	1,404,159	271,550
Total clearances and entrances		1,135,157

Value of domestic and foreign exports at New York for 1849	$45,963,100	
Vallue of ditto for 1848	53,351,157	
Less in 1849 than in '48		$7,388,057
Value of foreign imports in 1849, at same port	$92,567,369	
Value of ditto in 1848	94,525,141	
Less in 1849 than in '48		$1,957,772
Decrease of exports and imports in 1849		$9,345,929
Value of domestic and foreign exports at Philadelphia for 1849	$5,343,421	
Value of ditto for 1848	5,709,000	
Less in 1849 than in '48		$388,912
Value of foreign imports in 1849 at same port	$10,645,500	
Value of ditto for 1848	12,147,584	
Less in 1849 than '48		1,502,084
Decrease of exports and imports in 1849		$1,890,996

		Incr'se in '49.
Number of vessels clearing port of New York for 1849	2,673	
Number of ditto in 1848	2,343	
		330
Number of ditto clearing port of Phil. for 1849	539	
Number of ditto in 1848	476	
		63
Entire number of vessels clearing in the United States in 1849	20,313	
Ditto in 1848	17,329	
		2,781

[The *increase* in 1849 is about equal to the *entire* number of clearances of foreign and American vessels in 1810!]

Total tonnage of the U. States in 1849	3,334,014	In 1848 3,154,041
Of which were employed in foreign trade	1,438,941	Do 1,360,886
Do. employed in coasting trade	1,770,376	Do 1,659,316
" " " fishing trade	124,697	Do 133,838
Total, as stated, in 1849	3,334,014	Do 3,154,041

The steam navigation, for 1849, to be deducted from the coasting trade, was 441,524 tons; employed likewise in 1848, 411,824 tons. Increase of steam tonnage, 29,701 tons.

Vessels built in United States in	1849.	1848.	Inc'se.	Dec'se.
Ships	198	254	00	56
Brigs	148	174	00	26
Schooners	623	701	00	78
Sloops and canal boats	370	547	00	177
Steamers	208	175	33	00
Total aggregate	1547	1851	33	337
Comparative tonnage of same		256,577		318,075

The estimated revenue of the State of Pennsylvania, for the year ending 31st May, 1851, including the balance in the Treasury, is $4,333,575, and the expenditures $4,306,676—leaving a balance of $26,788. Included in the expenditures is $287,500 for the sinking fund.

POPULATION OF OHIO.—By the return lately made to the Constitutional Convention of Ohio, by the Secretary of State, it appears that by the census of 1840, the State contained 1,502,114 whites, and 17,353 colored persons—total, 1,519,567.

The Secretary estimates the population this year at whites 2,035,731, colored 23,505—total, 2,059,236.

This shows an aggregate increase of 539,769—an increase among the whites of 533,607, and among the blacks of 6,152.

The Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company have contracted for 9000 tons best English railroad iron, at $40 50 per ton, delivered on James River below Richmond. The rails are to weigh 60 pounds to the yard.

ACKNOWLEDGING THE FACT.—The old proverb that "many a true word is spoken in jest," was forcibly illustrated a few Sundays since. A Free Church Minister in Glasgow, gave out as the morning lesson, the 4th section of the 19th Psalm; and while the congregation were looking out the "portion" in their Bibles, the Dr. took out his mull, and seizing a hasty pinch with finger and thumb, regaled his nose with the snuff; he then began the lesson: "My soul cleaveth unto the dust!" The titter that ran round the church, and the confusion of the poor priest showed that both the congregation and he felt the Psalmist's "pinch."

A High Tree and Tall Story.

A California correspondent of the Salem Gazette, Joseph S. Wallis, says that Colonel Temple Tebbets, formerly of Lewiston Falls, Me., cut a tree of the redwood species in California, which was two hundred and fifty-four feet high, and measured at the top two feet in diameter, and at the butt twelve feet in diameter, and the tree was worked into lumber one hundred and forty feet from the butt, where it measured five feet in diameter. There was made from this giant of the forest one hundred and ten M. shingles; six M. clapboards; four thousand feet three-by-four joists, twenty-two feet long; and there was left, at a moderate calculation, from seventy to eighty cords of wood. The clapboards were sold for $500 per M., the shingles for $35 per M., the joists for $375 per M., and the remaining part of the tree would readly sell in San Francisco for firewood, at $40 per cord; thus, at a safe estimation, there was derived from the working of this mammoth dweller of these primeval forest, the neat little sum of $11,350.

We would be inclined to doubt the above story, did it not appear in print; but we are somewhat like the old lady who told a pretty tough yarn, the truth of which one of her hearers begged leave to doubt. "It's as true as can be," said she, "did not I read it in the newspaper!" We have great faith in newspapers! The above tree must bear some slight resemblance to an oak we once read of which grew near the Father of Waters. A Mississippian was bragging to a Yankee of the fertility of the soil in his region. To give a practical illustration of his subject he said that he went to the woods to cut down an oak tree. After he had chopped away for about a week or ten days he thought he would take a walk round the tree, just to see how much more he had to cut. When he got to the other side he saw another man chopping away on the same oak. "I say," says our friend, "how long have you been cutting?" "Just three weeks," says the stranger. The tree was so thick round that they did not hear the sound of each other's axes!—*N. C. Argus.*

A fellow writing from the gold mines, says he has slept for the last six months on a bed stuffed with broken bottles, with nothing but a celler door for a blanket. His shirt is changed by turning a shingle!

The transient nature of the sorrows of children has been often remarked on by writers; but by none so beautifully as in the following lines by Sir Walter Scott.—

"The tear down childhood's cheek that flows,
Is like the dew-drop on the rose;
When next the summer breeze comes by
And waves the bush, the flower is dry.

In this country we own no sovereigns, except the ladies—God bless them!—and every man ought to have one of them.—*Ex.*

What's more, if a man has one of these sovereigns any length of time, small change will come of itself.
Picayune.

AN INVITATION.—The following inscription may be seen on a grave-stone in Green county, N. Y.: "Here lies the body of Johannes Smith, aged sixty-four years and two months. *Go thou and do likewise!*"

[SELECTED FOR THE "JOURNAL," BY A LADY.]

From the Odd Fellows' Offering

The Witch.

BY T. H. MATTESON.

(CONCLUDED.)

The daughter paused not one moment, from the time she began to read this painful development of her mother's infatuation and disgrace, till she had reached the last word. The tears would sometimes swell in her eyes, but she brushed them hastily away, and continued. When she had finished the reading, she dropped her head between her hands, and wept and sobbed bitterly. Let the reader himself define her feelings. At length, the hour of midnight was tolled from the village church steeple, and she raised her head to look forth into the moonlight. A cold shudder ran through her frame, and a faint scream escaped her lips, for, fronting the window, in the full glare of the moon, appeared a face, haggard and withered as if with premature age. She caught but one uncertain glimpse of the apparition, for a mist passed before her, and when it cleared away, the appalling figure had vanished. "The witch," she faintly articulated, and buried her face in her pillow. Presently she uttered a scream, as she felt a touch upon her shoulder. A smile, however, dimpled her pretty cheeks and shone in her lustrous eyes, as she recognised the new intruder.

He was a youth of some twenty-five years, straight as a saplin, and lithe as a willow; with a fine, frank face, and an eye like an eagle's. "Pardon me, Mary, for thus abruptly intruding upon your privacy," he began, "but I heard a scream, and knowing you had not retired"—

"How did you know that?" interrupted Mary.

"By the simplest means in the world; and without the exercise of any impertinence, as you suspect. I had been into the fields to look after some horses that had broken loose from the enclosure, and in descending the hill overlooking the house, on my return, I discovered that your curtains were undrawn. I saw that you were reading, and apparently disturbed in mind. I was going to my own chamber when I heard you scream."

"O, Harry," cried the girl, "let me intrust you with a secret, which, considering the relation in which we stand, is worth your knowing—indeed, one which you *must* know, for it concerns your honor, and may change our relation."

"Ah!" exclaimed the youth, turning pale; "what then was the meaning of the scream which I heard before coming in?"

"It had no connection with the subject of our present conference, as you shall hear. It was caused by girlish fright, on seeing, just then, the face of Mother Foote, whom they call the witch, at the window. What can she want here? She can gain nothing by frightening a poor girl like me."

"Mother Foote!" repeated the young man, pausing for a moment in thought; "she has an object beyond that, if we could fathom it. Has she ever appeared to you in this manner before?"

"Never!"

"Strange! but what is this matter of such moment?"

"You know, Harry," she responded, "that I am an orphan—that your kind, noble aunt and uncle, with whom I have been reared through the past ten years, are only my adopted parents?"

"I do, of course. Whither does this tend?"

"Listen! not only your uncle and aunt, my father and mother, as I have always loved to call them, have been in profound ignorance of my birth and parentage, but even myself, until this evening."

"This night! and how then at length have you been able to unravel the mystery?"

"You see that package," she replied, pointing to the one with which we have seen her occupied.—"The story is there: you forget that it was left by my father to be opened by me, on my eighteenth birthday. This is the appointed time, and I have performed the duty—you must do the same, for it behooves you to know the contents."

"How can it possibly concern me?" inquired the youth, tenderly; "you forget that your father could not possibly have known anything of me: and I have not yet the right to be admitted to your family secrets; wait till Tuesday week: then, indeed, I shall have a husband's privilege to be made acquainted with the contents of this manuscript."

"You must be made so acquainted at once: perchance you may conclude never to exercise that right: but read first—I will explain afterward."

Thus urged, the youth took up the package and hurriedly made himself acquainted with its contents. The young girl riveted her eyes upon his face as he proceeded, in order, if possible, to define his thoughts—but it was of no avail, for he gave no sign. At times his lip was observed to tremble, and his eye to flash or fill with tears, but he uttered no exclamations, and when he had finished the reading, he laid the packet down, and sat some moments in profound silence. The girl drew timidly toward him, and rested her hand upon his shoulder, while she said in subdued accents: "Now, Harry, you know all, even to my mother's disgrace. You know too, how much I love you," she added, dropping her cheek upon his shoulder, and pausing for a moment in the excess of conflicting emotions: "you know too that on Tuesday week we were to be wedded. I have your troth for that. When I accepted your generous offer, neither of us knew what has just come to our knowledge. I release you from all your promises. You are free to make your promise anew."

"Mary!" he exclaimed in a tone of reproach.

"Nay, Harry," she replied, "be patient with me, for my brain is fevered to-night. Think well on what you are about to do. You are about to take to your confidence, to your heart, the child of—oh! how I shame to think of what I cannot utter—the child of such as you now know my mother to have been Can you have confidence in me? Can you overlook this family taint, and persist in consummating this sacrifice?"

"Mary, desist! I will not listen to you. When I am persuaded that the child is responsible for the misdeeds of the parents, when I am satisfied that the bad conduct of one member of a family can with justice be punished in another—any more than one member of the human family should be made to suffer for the misconduct of his neighbor—then, perhaps, your reasons might have some weight: but, Mary, it is you I am to wed, not the memory of your mother, whose errors must be atoned in the way Providence shall direct—so now let me hear no more of this. I grieve with you for the loss of a mother's honor, if it be lost, for of that I am not so fully satisfied as your father; and please Heaven I shall unravel this mystery in time, and, may be, sooner than you think. Let us drop that subject for the present. You say you have never before seen Mother Foote, whom they call the witch?"

"Yes! I have seen her sometimes, wandering about the fields, but never before face to face. Do you know her history?"

"In part, and if you attend to me, I will relate all I know of her."

The maiden signified that nothing would gratify her more, and he began:

"It is now about six years since Mother Foote came into this neighborhood, unattended and unknown. She was first seen wandering among the shops in the village, purchasing some simple articles of furniture in one place, and food in another. This course she pursued for many days, obtaining small quantities at a time, and conveying them with her own hands, always in one direction, but whither it tended, for a long time, no one knew. There was something so unusual in her deportment, and so quaint in her general appearance, that she attracted an uncommon share of observation. Even the children came at length, and gathered together in little groups, whenever she made her appearance, and some among them had the temerity to follow her, on one or two occasions, as she left the village, but they never went beyond a certain point. You remember the little path, on the height above the village, which winds through a little grove of pines and hemlocks, toward the head of the rapids? It was just at the entrance to this path that she always paused, and beckoned them back, with such an air and such a look as almost frightened them out of their senses; when they ran home as if the evil one were in pursuit. On these occasions the youngsters always had marvellous tales to relate to their credulous mamas, about the fire that flashed from her eyes, and how the figure arose to an enormous height, when she raised her hand to admonish them to come no farther.

"You have often visited the falls, so picturesquely situated in the centre of the grove to which I have alluded, and, of course, remember the wildness of the scene, which it was finally discovered she had chosen for her home. You have often seen the hut which clings, or hangs, as it were, like a bird's-nest, against the side of the rock, just above where the water, after worming its way through the tangled ravine, tumbles in a silver sheet over the precipice into the basin below?"

"Yes!" answered Mary, while a glow of enthusiasm warmed the rich carnation in her cheeks, "Oh, yes! I remember it well. It has always been one of my favorite girlish rambles, particularly in the spring, when the fragrance of the wild honeysuckles, crowning the heights, is so delicious, and the young wintergreens and the strawberries are so fine in flavor. You can tell me nothing new about that spot, for I dare say I have rambled over nearly every inch of it—Well?"

"Well! there, as you know, she has lived for the last six years, her only living companion during all that time being a huge cat, that, by a strange freak, one day followed her home from the village. The owner of the cat never cared to reclaim it, because he was fully satisfied, in his own mind—and he found enough to confirm him in the belief—that it was bewitched. From that time Mother Foote has inspired the villagers with a feeling of superstition amounting to awe. Old women and children throw sidelong, timorous glances, and point with their fingers at her, as they mutter, "the witch." It is said that during the day she is seldom seen about her dwelling, but keeps herself carefully secluded, except when storms arise, when she crosses the shallow stream at the head of the rapids, and, ascending the high rock overlooking the frightful chasm below, she seats herself with her hands clasped upon her knees, and sways her body to and fro as if in the act of muttering her charms, or under the influence of intense bodily or mental suffering. When the huge thunder-heads go tumbling through the air, and the brisk lightning darts its fiery tongues athwart their crests, she only sways her withered body the more rapidly, or wags her head, and laughs, and snaps her fingers, as if it were a pastime. At such times, too, it is said, her cat picks its way daintily across the stream, and with a spring alights upon the rock, sometimes perching itself upon her back, or twisting itself round and round after its tail; and when the old woman strokes its back, particularly by a waning light, sparks of fire are emitted—conclusive evidence that its mistress is on intimate terms with the father of lies. Every mishap in the neighborhood is attributed to Mother Foote.

"About six months since, I heard a rumor that some of the young men in the village had formed a party to go, after nightfall, to the dwelling of the unhappy woman, level it with the ground, and rid the neighborhood of her presence. It was a piece of systematic, cold-blooded cruelty, which I did not feel inclined to recognise. On the contrary, I determined, if possible, to resist it, alone, if necessary. After some persuasion, I procured a companion, and in company we placed ourselves in ambush, near the appointed time and place of the contemplated attack. The time—midnight—arrived, and with it the rioters. It was sometime before they could summon resolution enough to commence the attack; not one among them having the courage to take the initiatory. At length, a movement was apparent toward the dwelling—which, you will remember, is approached by a winding-path, down a steep acclivity. On the borders of this path, my companion and myself had stationed ourselves; and as they descended we stepped promptly in before them, and stopped their way. Aghast at our sudden appearance, they started back a few paces; but by the light of the moon, which was shining bright at the time, one of the party recognised myself and companion.

"'Aha!' said he, 'a rescue or a reinforcement?'

"'Neither!' was my reply; 'but a negotiator.—Boys! this is a wicked deed. You are about to drive from the only home she has on earth, one who, doubtless, is already weighed down by heavy sorrows, one who has never done you or yours any injury, and for what? Because, forsooth, you suspect her of witchcraft.' More I said, prompted by the excitement of the moment, which it is not worth while to repeat. Presently they began to waver in their purpose, and finally agreed, one and all, to abandon it. Just at this point of time, the figure of Mother Foote appeared, relieved against the moonlight upon the pinnacle of the rock, where she is said to play her strange antics, and with singular energy ejaculated: 'Bravely spoken, young man, and nobly advised. May you never know sorrow. But as for you, ye cravens, cowards, midnight marauders! do your worst! I defy you! I have drunk from the cup of sorrow when it was full to the brim; now it is drained, what care I for the dregs? do your worst! I say! raze my humble dwelling to the ground, burn the ruins, and lay your murderous hands upon this old ruined form, and tear it in pieces. You would do well! for I am not fit to live!' Here she gazed about her, and tossed her arms wildly in the air, as she continued, after a pause, 'Nor yet to die!—nor yet to die! but do your worst, I defy you!'

"After the first moment of astonishment at what they conceived to be the supernatural appearance of the witch, the party took to their heels, and never looked behind them until they had reached their several homes. Even my companion partook of the panic, and fled with them. I own that my first impulse was to fly also, but something indefinable restrained me. After uttering her defiance, the woman seated herself in the attitude I have before described, and began swinging her body to and fro, muttering something, which, owing to the noise of the water rushing on the rocks, I was unable to distinguish. At length I ventured to cross the stream and approach her.

"'Back! back!' she exclaimed, waving her hand vehemently as I came near. Suddenly she paused, and shading her ghastly eyes with her withered hand, looked earnestly in my face. 'Ah! you are the youth who would have done me a kindness—I have no quarrel with you.' Here a tremor was apparent in her voice, and presently a tear stole over her haggard cheek. She brushed it away, muttering, 'I thought I had done with tears, but kindness will melt the heart when grief fails. You have shown me the only act of kindness I have known for years. Come within, I must make a confidant of you. I have much to tell you, which, though it does not concern you, is worth your patience.' I went with her as she desired, when she related to me the story of her life. It is too long for to-night—besides, I could never relate it faithfully. And now, Mary, as it is growing late, promise me that when we are married you will go with me to visit her. If I am not mistaken, her story will interest you. I have acquainted her with my intention to bring you with me. Do you promise?"

"Willingly!" was the answer, "and let it be on the night of our wedding, if you will." With this understanding they parted for the night.

The day appointed for the wedding came, and they were married. The party was small, and the guests departed at an early hour. "Come, Mary," said Harry to his blushing bride, when they were all gone, "the night is charming, and we must not forget our little appointment."

"I have not forgotten it, Harry!" was the answer, "for this intended visit to the witch has dwelt almost constantly in my mind since the evening on which we spoke of it;" saying which, she threw a thick muslin veil over her luxuriant tresses, and a shawl on her shoulders, when she signified her readiness to go.

The night was indeed charming. A cool breeze sighed through the shrubbery, wafting the odor of innumerable flowers, kissing the grain fields as it rustled through their bearded spires, and whispered its evening song among the leaves of the forest, as they fluttered in the moonlight. Incipient dew-drops glittered upon the blades of grass, fire-flies sparkled in the low grounds, and the plaintive chirrup of the cricket fell upon the ear like fairy music. They took the path leading over the brow of the hill, and were soon winding down the wild pathway, through the grove of evergreens. In a few moments they were standing upon a prominence, overlooking the hut of Mother Foote. A wreath of smoke was climbing from its little chimney, and curling fantastically among the overhanging branches of the surrounding shrubbery, while a feeble light was visible through the window. For one moment they paused in that position, for the double purpose of gaining breath after their tiresome descent of the stony path, and to admire the picturesque wildness of the scene.

"Beautiful! is it not?" exclaimed the happy bridegroom.

"Indeed it is," was the ready response; "but Harry, I half repent my resolution to visit this strange woman. The place awes me, in spite of its beauty. What a splendid natural cathedral—look! In that deep amphitheatre far down there, we may imagine the detached boulders and huge logs of driftwood the silent congregation. Above here is the gallery, and yonder rock, towering above all, might answer for the pulpit. As I live, Harry, there is the priest! look! just mounting the pulpit." Harry's eye followed the motion of the bride's finger to the spot indicated, and, true enough, upon the very summit of the "pulpit rock," as it was familiarly known, stood a dark figure, scarcely discernible except by a white cap relieved against the sombre background of evergreens.

"It is the witch!" exclaimed Harry, slightly recoiling with superstitious dread; then resuming his courage and raising his voice, he called to her. The murmuring of the waters over their rocky channel drowned his voice, and he had to repeat the call, in a louder tone, before the woman was made aware of their presence.

Starting suddenly from her abstracted position, she leaned forward, and peered through the partial gloom in the direction where they were standing.

"Ah!" she exclaimed, in a voice trembling with excitement, which was just intelligible above the rush of waters—"Ah! Harry Cheever, is it you?—You are true to your word, and I will keep mine. Descend to my dwelling, and I will be with you in a trice."

"Now, Mary, be firm! you will need all your courage and equanimity to endure this interview," whispered Harry, as the two threaded the remainder of the tortuous path. When they reached the door of the hut, the woman had already entered, and stood ready to receive them. The interior of this sylvan dwelling was as wild and picturesque as its outward appearance. A bright light, from blazing pine torches, shone from the mouth of a huge chimney, casting dark shadows from every object upon which it rested. The place was scantily furnished, the only seat being a rude bench, standing against the wall; a brass kettle and a washboard leaned in a corner, and against the chimney stood a table with a plain cover, upon which was perched a huge black cat, looking like one of the familiar spirits of the fabled sorcerers of old. The woman's form, though somewhat stout, was withered and bent; and though the face bore few wrinkles, there was in it an appearance of age and misery. When the two entered, she came forward, and taking the bride by the hand, motioned to Harry to remain without. He complied, but without entirely closing the door, in order that he might keep the parties under his eye. He had no sooner withdrawn, than the woman raised the hand of the maiden to the light, and brought it so near that a red strawberry mark was visible on its back, near the wrist. A gleam of satisfaction shot from the eyes of the witch, which the next moment gave place to an expression of sadness; then turning the hand she held in her own, and pointing to the palm with her finger, she asked: "Mary Manchester, shall I read your history?"

Mary was agitated, embarrassed, and at a loss what to reply. The woman's strange conduct and evident excitement, however, had raised her curiosity, and she invited her to proceed.

The woman made an effort at calmness, and fixed her attention upon the lines traced upon the fair palm of the maiden. At length she began:

"It is now fourteen years since you left the home of your birth, and wandered away in company with your father. His history, his untimely and sudden death, you know. Of the history of your mother you know nothing."

"Madam!" interrupted the bride, "I must not listen to you—I would be gone—I come to listen to your history, not my mother's:" and, pained beyond measure, Mary made a motion to depart, but the woman detained her, saying: "Nay, you go not now! I have a duty to perform—a duty to you, to myself, and others; and you *must* listen to me, patiently if you will, forcibly if you must!"

Seeing no help for it, Mary resigned herself to her lot, and the woman continued:—

"Of your mother you know nothing but what you have gathered from a paper, left you by your father. That paper is true in some things, false in others—false, not by design, but through misapprehension. Whatever may have been your mother's faults, she was never guilty of actual crime."

At this point of the conference, Mary conceiving, she knew not why, that what she heard was true, dropped upon her knees, and clasping her hands, exclaimed with fervor, "God, I thank thee! now I can be happy." A flood of tears composed her excited mind, and she begged the woman to proceed, for she was no longer an unwilling listener.

"Your father," continued the woman, "was suspicious and hasty in his temper. Your mother saw his peculiarities, but did not know how to appreciate, or govern her conduct in accordance with them.—When his mind was engrossed with the cares of unsuccessful business, she was disappointed of her pleasures, and blamed him for the disappointment; but all that you know. You know, too, that your mother left home in the company of one who had been a constant visiter in the family, and with whom she had been on terms of imprudent intimacy. But, in spite of appearances, your mother never harbored one unchaste thought, or indulged in any course of conduct with the intention of wronging your father. She only saw in this species of amusement an innocent mode of indulging her idle and exciting habits. Not so the man who had been the cause of the calamity that befell your family. He was a villian! a cold, calculating villian; with the cunning of the devil himself, he laid his plans for your mother's ruin. He thought he discovered in the levity of his victim an acquiescence in his schemes, and regarded the confidence she reposed in him, as a man of honor, as an evidence of illicit love. When they reached New York, instead of conveying her to her friends, he took her to an hotel. There, he revealed himself. Your mother was distracted. The revelation of that man's villany overcame her, and she fell into a fever. He guarded cautiously against her making her presence known to her friends, and when the delerium of her fever was raging, had her conveyed privately to a place where she lay insensible for days. At length, she recovered her reason, and begged to be taken home: she was told that it would not be safe; she was even denied the privilege of informing her friends of her location. All this time she was persecuted with the attentions of the man whom she had learned to hate—and, oh! how bitterly did she now repent her thoughtlessness! At length, driven again almost to madness, she found means to escape, and returned to her home. It was deserted; and none could inform her whither her husband and daughter had fled. She found herself maligned and despised among her old neighbors, and she too fled. For months, she wandered in search of her kindred. She could hear no tidings of them, until one evening, about two weeks since, she saw a young girl—she was struck with something familiar about her—she followed her to her home—for more than an hour she watched outside the dwelling for her reappearance; at the end of that time, a light appeared at a window, and the girl entered: your mother climbed the lattice-work outside, and took her station where she could observe the daughter's movements; presently she saw her take a package out of a bureau, and begin to read. She recognised the handwriting even at that distance—the daughter looked up and saw"—

"Her mother!" exclaimed Mary, wildly throwing herself into the arms of "the witch."

"It was, indeed, your mother, my poor girl," said the woman, after they had freely mingled their sobs and tears. "It was, indeed, your mother; happy, most happy! to be again restored to her orphan daughter. I should have mentioned to you, that your father left his business in an unsettled state.—After his departure, affairs took a favorable turn, and I received, from the hands of one of his friends, these papers, which he said your father had directed him to deliver to me in case I returned. I found myself mistress of property amounting to ten thousand dollars. Take the papers; I have never made any use of them; they are yours."

Harry advanced into the room with a smile, and asked Mary, with a kiss, if she regretted her visit.

"Harry!" she replied, "you knew she was my mother?"

"I did, but only within the past few days."

"There will be time for further explanation hereafter," said the mother; "now that you have adopted the name of your husband, you have no need of your true family name, which is neither Manchester nor Foote. My children! *always avoid even the seeming of infidelity to each other; and may you be happy!*"

Harry built him a lovely cottage, and Mary managed to make him happy and contented, even in the presence of his mother-in-law. Which of the twain, reader, think you was the witch, the mother or the daughter?

Stealing a Baby.

I never was partial to dogs, (though I denied some years ago on the haunch of one that a rascally Indian sold the family for venison;) they have always been my aversion, that the antipathy of my earlier years has not been in the least diminished by the part one took—not only out of my leg—but in breaking off as pretty a love scrape as ever Cupid rejoiced at.

I was attending my last course of lectures previous to graduation, in a Northern State, and as a matter of course, had but very little time to devote to amusement of love. But, nevertheless, even amidst all my occupation, I found time to renew and continue a friendship bordering closely upon love, even then, which I had formed the previous winter with a young lady residing in the city.

We were both young—alas! there the similarity ceased—she was beautiful—my ugliness was so apparent that I acknowledged it myself. She was wealthy—I had nothing but my profession, and that not yet secure. She was—but why continue the enumeration of our contrasts? Suffice it to say that we were fast approaching the condition when love in a cottage, and thoughts of an annual searching for beautiful and sentimental names occupy so much of the mind, when an infernal dog (not only of a daddy, but a real caniner) jumped—like a swamp gal into a jar of pickles—into the ring of our felicity, and left me to wail him first, and myself afterwards.

I hated dogs, and the father of my beloved had an equal aversion to Southerners, and according to the degree that class stood in his estimation, the old man and myself disliked the same objects; so his daughter and myself had to meet by stealth.

Twice a week the class of medical students attended clinical lectures at the hospital, which was situated in a retired part of the town; and thither the young lady, on the appointed evenings would repair, and awaiting the departure of the class, we, on our walk homewords, could talk over our love affairs without fear or interruption.

This pleasant arrangement had continued until nearly the close of the session, and we had agreed that when graduated, if her father's obduracy did not soften, we would elope, when some good-natured friend kindly informed her father of our intimacy, and that even as he came then to apprise him, he had met her going to keep her appointment.

Highly incensed, the old man started off to pursue her, but unfortunately did not arrive to prevent, but only witness an occurrence that created considerable attention at the time. Anatomy has ever been with me a favorite branch of my profession; and when a student I never let slip an opportunity, time and material permitting, to improve myself by dissection. It was a passion with me; and whenever I met a person extremely emaciated or finely developed, my anatomical eye would scan their proportions, and instead of paying them the usual courtesies of of life, I would be thinking what glorious subjects they would be for museum preparations or dissection; and even when my audacious lips were stealing a kiss from the pulpy mouth of my lady-love, instead of floating into ecstacies of delight, my anatomical mind would wonder whether, even in death, electricity, by some peculiar adaptation, might not be able to continue their bewitching suction. To tell the truth I was becoming "gone" clean doft upon the *subject*, and consumptive people and orphan children began to look on me with suspicion, but Lucy attributed my conduct to the eccentricities of genius and love.

Connected with the hospital the class attended, was a dead-house, as is usual in such establishments, where such patients whose constitutions are not strong enough to stand the treatment, are deposited after death for forty-eight hours, in order that their friends may reclaim their bodies. The *morgue* in this institution, was directly under the lecture room, but, as the door was kept locked, it was regarded as sufficiently private.

On the day when my intended father-in-law was made acquainted with the clandestine meetings of his daughter and myself, I had, as usual, accompanied the class to the hospital, and during the delivery of the lecture, becoming very faint, I was forced to leave the close crowded room and seek the fresh air.

As I passed the door of the dead-house on my return, I noticed that it was ajar, and curiosity prompting me to see what was within, I pushed it open and entered, closing it behind me. There were several bodies, male and female, cleanly arrayed upon the table; but the object that attracted my attention the most, was an infant a few weeks old, lying by the side of its dead mother. They were both so black in the face that I would have suspected foul play, had it not been accounted for by the fact that they were both negroes. I strove to depart, but something formed a bond of association between that dead nigger baby and myself, which held me to my place, my gaze riveted upon it.

I wanted just such a subject—one I could carry up in my private room and dissect whilst I was waiting for my meals—something to while away my tedious hours with—but how to get it was the thing; the rules of the college and hospital were imperative, and I did not wish to be expelled. I could not beg, borrow or buy—there was but one way left, and that was stealing.

The plan was simple and easily arranged. It was very cold weather, and under the ample folds of my cloak the baby would be concealed effectually—Separating it from its dead mother's embrace, I rolled it, tenderly as if alive, into as small space as possible, and tying it up in my handkerchief, I placed it under my cloak, and left the dead-house.

Had I left immediately for home, on the baby's absence being discovered I would have been suspected immediately; so, great as was the danger, I had no other resource than to return to the lectureroom, and await our regular dismissal, running the chances of detection. No one, on looking at me then, would have accused me of feigning sickness; for, manfully as I strove to be composed, the danger of discovery unnerved me completely, and gave me such a tremor as would have passed for a creditable ague.

I have been often in imminent danger of my life, to know what cold sweat and minutes appearing hours are, but the longest life in the shortest space of time I ever led, was when, in the midst of four hundred students, I sat on those hard old benches, with the dead nigger baby under my cloak, waiting for the lecture to conclude. It had its end at last; and waiting till the class had pretty well dispersed, sauntered away towards my boarding-house, hoping that the inclemency of the weather had kept Lucy from keeping our usual appointment.

A sleety rain had fallen the preceding night, and, like Mrs. Blennerhassett's tears, freezing as it fell, had covered the pavement with a thin coat of ice, making the walking for pedestrians very insecure.

Surely, I thought, as a keen gust came round the corner, piercing my marrow with its coldness, her tender frame will not be exposed on such a day as this! 'Tis a good thing, too, for she would be horrified if she found what my burden was; when her smiling face, with her beautiful nose red as an inflamed eye, appeared, and told me I did not possess a proper appreciation of a Yankee gal's affection.

Somewhat vexed, for the first time in my life sorry to see her, I wished her (as it was so cold,) in the hottest place I knew of; but, dissembling my feelings, I vowed, when she came up, that if I had received the appointment of surgeon-general of the angels, it could not give me more pleasure than to see her then. I appeared as unconcerned as I could, and sedulously talked to her of such things as are very interesting to lovers and old maids, but deuced tiresome to all other parties concerned.

We had nearly reached the street corner where we usually parted, when, horror of horrors! who should we see coming round the identical corner but the lady's father, accompanied by a man who bore a marvellous resemblance to the city marshal.

Instead of fainting, Lucy uttered a stifled shriek, and gritting her teeth, dragged me into a house, the door of which stood invitingly open; one step more, and if fate had not been against me, these pages would never have been written, that baby would have been anatomized, and, in all probability, instead of being an old rusty swamp doctor, "caring a cuss for nobody, nobody caring for me," I would have been the happy head of a family, and rolling in my carriage. But the beautiful has departed—and never was.

A growl, a loud yell, bow-wow! wow! and, with a mouth distended like an alligator catching his desert of flies, a huge bull-dog sprang at us, placing us in rather of a dilemma: it was the dog of a daddy on one hand, and the daddy of a dog on the other.

Unlike Miss Ullin, who preferred meeting the raging of the skies to an angry father, embarked in a skiff and got drowned, I preferred an angry father to a mad bull-dog; so, seizing Lucy, I made a spring backwards, forgetting in my haste the slippery pavement; our feet flew up, and down we came in the open street, cross and pile, our inferior extremities considerably intermingled, and her ancles not as well protected from the heat as they might have been.

My cloak flew open as I fell, and the force of the fall bursting its envelope, out, in all its hideous realities, rolled the infernal imp of darkness upon the gaze of the laughing, but now horrified, spectators.

The old man had witnessed the whole scene.—Springing upon my feet, I assisted the lady to rise, and handed her over to her father. As he disappeared with her round the corner, I volunteered to whip the crowd, individually or collectively, but nobody seemed disposed to accept my services. Picking up my baby, I explained the whole to a constable, who was on the point of arresting me for child murder.

I sent the subject back to the dead-room, and came as near being expelled from college as ever a lover of knowledge did. I have never seen Lucy since, and my haggard features and buttonless coat testify that the swamp doctor is still a bachelor.

EMBOSSED Muslin, for curtains. For sale by
J. S. WILLIAMS.

PRINTS. 200 pieces Prints, just received per schr Jonas Smith. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

LIST OF BLANKS

County Court Writs;
Superior do. do
County Court Sub.;
Superior do. do.
County Court Fi. Fa.;
Superior do. do.
County Court Sci. Fa.;
Superior do. do.
Apprentice Indentures;
Letters of Administration;
County and Superior Courts Witness and Juror Tickets;
Notices to Tax List Receivers;
Commission to take Deposition;
County Ct. Execution;
Magistrate's do.
Capias ad Respondendum;
Overseer's Appointments;
Peace, State, and Civil Warrants;
Notes of Hand;
Attachments;
State Recognizance;
Military Ca Sa;
do. Execution;
Negro Bonds;
do. Bill of Sale;
Inspector's Certificates;
Certificates of Justices attending Court;
Marriage License;
Tax Receipts;
Insolvent Notices;
Writs of Ejectment;
Letters Testamentary;
Vendi. Exponas;
Ca Sa; Land Deeds;
do. Affidavits;
Garnishee Notices;
Checks, Cape Fear B'k;
do. Branch Bank of the State;
Notes, negotiable at Bank;
Administrator's Bonds;
Guardian do.
Appeal do.
Ca Sa do.
Sh'ff Appearance do.
Constable's do.
Sheriff's Tax do.
Forthcoming do.
Prosecution do.
Crew Lists;

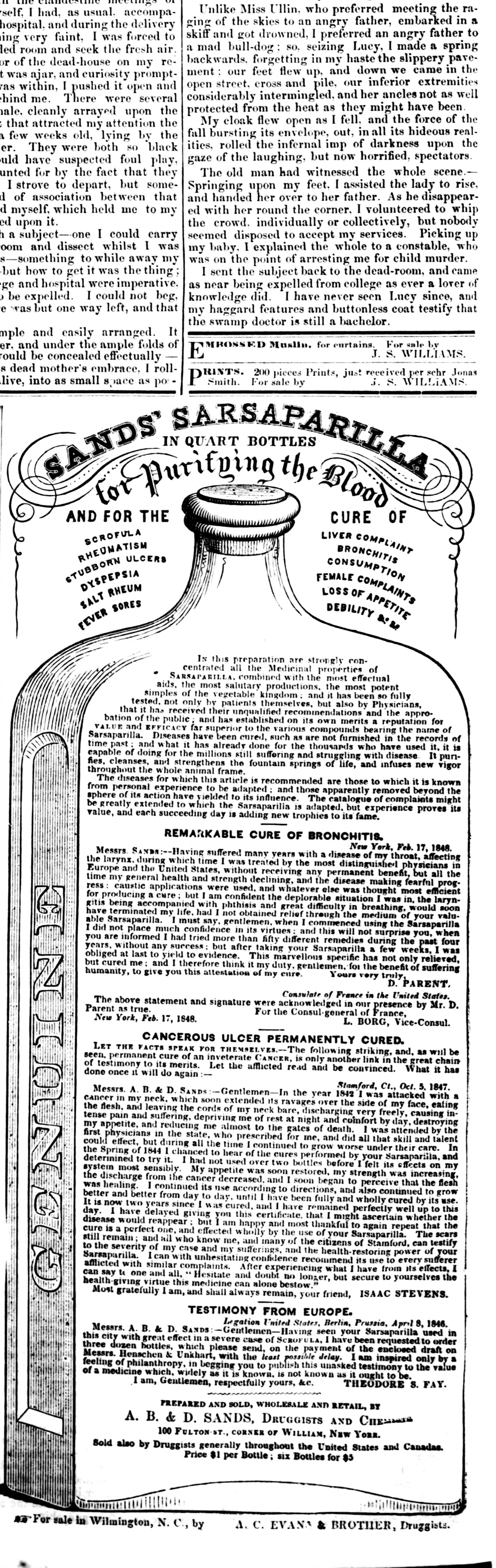
Any Blank wanted, and not on hand, will be printed with the utmost dispatch.

Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons requiring Blanks, or any other work in the printing line, would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late firm of PRICE & FULTON, are requested to make payment to the subscriber without delay. The money may be remitted agreeably to the terms of the "Journal," or paid to its agents. Subscribers may remit the full amount of the yearly subscription, and if the amount remitted exceeds the sum due the old firm, the overplus will be duly credited on the books of the new firm of FULTON & PRICE.

All persons having claims against the late firm of PRICE & FULTON, will present them to the subscriber for settlement.

A. L. PRICE,
Surviving partner of the late firm of PRICE & FULTON.



For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by A. C. EVANS & BROTHER, Druggists.